PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY
Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

No. 53,927.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of sailing. Saturday 9 P. M. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Oct. | ORIENTAL | 5284 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 27th " | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 3rd Nov. | ORIENTAL | 5284 | MONGOLIA | 9606 |
| 10th " | MARMORA | 10509 | | |
| 17th " | ORIENTAL | 5284 | BRITANNIA | 6526 |
| 24th " | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 1st Dec. | ORIENTAL | 5284 | MOOLTAN | 9621 |
| 8th " | MACEDONIA | 10512 | | |
| 15th " | ORIENTAL | 5284 | HIMALAYA | 6898 |
| 22nd " | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 29th " | ORIENTAL | 5284 | MOLDAVIA | 9506 |
| 1907. | | | | |
| 5th Jan. | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 12th " | ORIENTAL | 5284 | VICTORIA | 6523 |
| 19th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | | |
| 26th " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | CHINA | 7913 |
| 2nd Feb. | OSIANA | 6610 | | |
| 9th " | ORIENTAL | 5284 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 16th " | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 23rd " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | MONGOLIA | 9605 |
| 2nd Mar. | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 9th " | ORIENTAL | 5284 | BRITANNIA | 6526 |
| 16th " | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 23rd " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| 30th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | | |
| 6th Apr. | * MACEDONIA | 10512 | | |
| 13th " | CHINA | 7913 | | |
| 20th " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | MOLDAVIA | 9506 |
| 27th " | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 4th May | ORIENTAL | 5284 | HIMALAYA | 6898 |
| 11th " | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 18th " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | VICTORIA | 6522 |
| 26th " | PERSIA | 7951 | | |

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA" sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
*Acting Superintendent*, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *4th October, 1906.*

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| DUMBEA | 5,016 | Boyer | 1st Nov. 1906. |
| SYDNEY | 5,118 | Combe | 29th Nov. " |
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,388 | Guionnet | 27th Dec. " |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Rebufat | 24th Jan. 1907. |
| NERA | 5,576 | Schmitz | 21st Feb. " |
| DUMBEA | 5,686 | Boyer | 21st Mar. " |
| SYDNEY | 5,118 | Combe | 18th Apr. " |
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,388 | Guionnet | 16th May " |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessel | Tons. | Captain | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| VILLE dela CIOTAT | 6,378 | Rebufat | 10th Nov. 1906. |
| NERA | 5,576 | Schmitz | 8th Dec. " |

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
*Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

CHEAP PASSAGES to EUROPE available per S. S. "UMHLALI" SAILING about the 17th November, 1906. This Ship carries Surgeon and Stewardess and has Electric Lights and Refrigerator. Apply to

R. A. WILLIS,
*Agent for Owners*,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

| Steamers | Captain. | Tonnage. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| OLYMPIA | C.F. Osborne R.N.R. | 5124 | 23rd October. |
| CICILIA | A. Haig | 6716 | 21st Nov. |
| BRITANNIA | E. G. Garrick | 7069 | 4th Dec. |
| SOINDIA | Shafto Abrey | 5106 | 22nd Dec. 1907. |
| CASTALIA | F. S. Blight | 6000 | 1st Jan. |
| MASSILIA | J. Thomson | 5091 | 19th Jan. |
| OLYMPIA | C.F. Osborne, R.N.R. | 5124 | 31st Jan. |

Bombay to Suez . . . . . Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said. . . . . Rs. 390
Bombay to Marseilles . . . . . Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea). . . . . Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent . . . Rs.
Bombay to New York . . . . . Rs.
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . . . . Rs.
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool . . . . . Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Sailors Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries, a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
*Agents, Bombay.*

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. | Route.—Via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAMA | 3,170 | Mon. 22nd Oct. | 11 a.m. | P. D. & C. |
| KOLA | 1,200 | Thur. 25th " | 9 a.m. | Cutch Mandvie. |
| LHASA | 3,170 | Frid. 26th Oct. | 7 a.m. | (direct). |

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd Oct calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about 26th Oct.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

| Steamers | Tons. | Sailing | Ports of call |
|---|---|---|---|
| PUTIALA | 3009 | 24th Oct. | Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar. |
| NERBUDDA | 3000 | 6th Nov. | Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu. |
| NUDDEA | 3009 | 19th Dec. | Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar. |

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
*Agents*, BOMBAY
19*th October*, 1906.

### KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *viâ* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | G. Ghezzo | 4,194 | 1st Nov. 1906. |
| IMPERATOR | F. Mosca | 4,119 | 1st Dec. " |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Ghezzo | 4,194 | 1st Jan. 1907. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600. | Rs. 325. | Rs. 150 |

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| † SILESIA | Ldo Stabile | 5158 | 5th Nov. 1906. |
| † PERSIA | P. Craglietto | 5804 | 5th Dec. " |
| *† TRIESTE | D. Mistrorigo | 5295 | 29th Dec. " |

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *viâ* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £c. 72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain. | Tons | To sail or on about |
|---|---|---|---|
| FRANZ FERDINAND, C. | Matcovich | 6,046 | 26th Oct. 1906. |

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 25, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class |
|---|---|---|
| By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type | Rs. 600 | Rs. 400 |
| By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix | Rs. 550 | Rs. 350 |

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

| | |
|---|---|
| By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice | Saloon Fare. Rs. 400 |

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|
| BOHEMIA | 4962 | 1st February, |
| IMPERATOR | 4140 | 16th " |
| KOERBER | 5301 | 1st March. |
| IMPERATRIX | 4213 | 16th " |
| AFRICA | 4596 | 1st April. |
| IMPERATOR | 4140 | 16th " |
| KOERBER | 5301 | 1st May. |
| BOHEMIA | 4262 | 16th " |
| AFRICA | 4596 | 1st June. |

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | To sail about. |
|---|---|---|
| *+F. FERDINAND | 6044 | 24th January. |
| +CHINA | 5099 | Early March. |
| *+AUSTRIA | 7588 | Early April. |
| *+A. v. ISAMER | | Early May. |

* Will call at Karachi. + Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
*Agent General.*
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906.

***Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.***

***The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those acquiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.***

**4, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON.** **TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."**

## SHIPPING.

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| COLOMBO MARU | 4703 | J. Nagao | 22nd Oct. | 31st Oct |
| BOMBAY MARU | 4625 | S. Ishikawa | 30th Oct | 10th Nov |
| TOTOMI MARU | 3412 | A. Keith. | 13th Nov. | 24th Nov |
| RIOJUN MARU | 4806 | G. S. Lapraik | 27th Nov. | 8th Dec |
| KAGOSHIMA MARU | 4405 | F. Pyne | 11th Dec. | 22nd Dec 1907 |
| CEYLON MARU | 5008 | K. Kori | 25th Dec. | 5th Jan |
| COLOMBO MARU | 4709 | J. Nagao | 8th Jan. | 19th Jan |
| BOMBAY MARU | 4625 | S. Ishikawa | 22nd Jan. | 2nd Feb |

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
*Manager*
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing pens

### XMAS 1906—NEW YEAR 1907.

INDIA & ENGLAND.

Parcels and Packages for the Military can be sent Home, delivered FREE at address by

"SOLDIERS' EXPRESS"

at very low rates. Shipments leave Bombay for XMAS, Nov. 10th, 17th, 24th and NEW YEAR, Dec. 1st, 8th and 15th. Over 3,000 parcels sent last year to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Full particulars, forms, etc., from

COUTTS & CO.,
Army Shipping Agents, BOMBAY & KARACHI.

### ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM in all Sections and Weights, ALSO STEEL ANGLES, TEES, PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES, GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS Kept in Stock, ready for delivery. Full particulars and prices from

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

### THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## INSURANCES.

### THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

| | |
|---|---|
| ISSUED FOR | £2,535,408 |
| ACCUMULATED FUNDS | £11,300,000 |
| ASSURANCES IN FORCE | £28,000,165 |

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

### THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over Rs. 2,35,00,000.

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
*Acting Manager*, *BOMBAY.*

# GIGANTIC SALE.

ENORMOUS BONA-FIDE REDUCTION.

MADAME STANLEY begs to callyour special attention to their stock of

SILK BLOUSES,
SILK UNDERSKIRTS,
EVENING DRESSES,
PARIS-MADE CHILDREN'S FROCKS.
LACES, HATS, &c.,

all of which are being sold off at a GREAT SACRIFICE to make room for New Stock for the Coming Season.

THIS IS AN OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFE-TIME.

DON'T MISS IT.

J. M. KAPADIA & SONS,
MDME. STANLEY'S SALON
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

### LITTLE'S PHENYLE DISINFECTANT

DESTROYS germs of all Fevers, Contagious and Infectious Diseases, CHOLERA, BUBONIC PLAGUE, etc., etc. Destroys bad smells, and keeps the home healthy. It also refreshes and invigorates, cures Prickly Heat, keeps off Mosquitoes, and other insects, cures Skin Diseases, and keeps the body healthy.

Pronounced by the American Government Public Health Board as THE BEST DISINFECTANT, AND MORE THAN THREE TIMES STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER DISINFECTANT.
BEWARE OF IMITATION.
Per bottle, 6 annas and 12 annas, per Gallon Drum, Rs. 4.

SOLE AGENTS:
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

### THE BRITISH ENGINEERING COMPANY.

CIVIL, MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
65, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

OUR efficient and capable staff of European Engineers have had experience in almost all parts of the world in Railways, Docks, Harbours, Waterworks, Irrigation, Steel bridges, viaducts and tunnels, Drainage and Sanitation, Electrical Tramways and Power House Equipments, Mills, Factories and Manufacturing Machinery, Reinforced Armoured Concrete Structures, Roofs, Piers, Colliery Ironworks, Pit head frames, Steel Ships, Barges and Lighters.

SCHEMES AND PROJECTS REPORTED ON.

Designs, Surveys, Estimates, Specifications, and Bills of Quantities prepared for the above.
Valuations and Arbitrations.
Supervision of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Works.
Chemical Analysis and Reports.
All communications to be addressed to the

CHIEF ENGINEER,
British Engineering Co., 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

### MONGINI BROTHERS,

CONFECTIONERY AND RESTAURANT.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.

FANCY PRESENTATION CAKES
SUITABLY INSCRIBED
DESSERT CAKES, SWEETS, CHOCOLATES AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES.

COLD PUDDINGS ICES.
ICE PUDDINGS.
TO ORDER.

25-27-29. CHURCH GATE ST., BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

### PEARSE & CO.'S RESTAURANT.

NO. 1, SIRDAR PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

UP-TO-DATE, FITTED UP WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT & FANS.
BREAKFAST, TIFFINS AND DINNERS DAILY
CHOICEST WINES AND SPIRITS
SPLENDID BILLIARD TABLE.

ICES! ICES! ICES!
CAKES. PASTRY.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA,
MARCKS & CO., LIMITED
BOMBAY AND POONA

| | |
|---|---|
| JEWELLERY | Up-To-Date. |
| WATCHES | Up-To-Date. |
| CLOCKS | Up-To-Date. |
| SILVER-PLATE | Up-To-Date. |
| ELECTRO PLATE | Up-To-Date. |

Write for our New Catalogue of SEASONABLE NOVELTIES and Specialities.
ARTISTIC AND DISTINCTIVE IN DESIGN.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE COY. HAS NOW STARTED FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

### ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 50,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 each.

It is proposed to call Rs. 20 only per Share.

DIRECTORS:

The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)
The Honourable Mr. EBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.
GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Esq., J.P.
H. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED, Esq., J.P., Messrs. Ludha Ebhrahim & Co.
RUSTAM K. R. CAMA, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Messrs. Thakurdas & Co.
TYEBBHAI M. MAHOMEDALLY MASKATIWALLA, Esq.
MAHOMED HAJIBHOY LALJI, Esq., J.P., Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji & Co.
LAKHAMSEE NAPPOO, Esq., J.P., President, Bombay Grain Merchants Association.
RAHIM JOOSAB, Esq. (*Ex-Officio.*) Messrs. Jaffer Joosab & Co.

The Company will accept Business of FIRE INSURANCE on VERY FAVORABLE TERMS.

Further Information can be obtained from the SECRETARIES, Messrs. JAFFER JOOSAB & Co., 7 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

All Funds of the Coy. are invested in Govt. Securities only.

Applications for Shares can be forwarded to the Secretaries.

### LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

A Bigman always feel small after he has been taken in!

### IT IS NOT ENOUGH

SIMPLY to try a stuff because it is called a Fever Remedy. It is better to use only the well-known, well-tried, highly spoken of, and reliable Specific known as SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC than any other to get immediate Relief and Cure from Malaria, Fevers, Ague and Incipient Attacks of Plague Fevers. Of all Chemists in India. Beware of Substitutes and Imitations. Insist upon to get SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

Nos. 16 and 18 MADON, SONS & CO. ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY
THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY.

### VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

### VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4 6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no one should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps. English or Colonial, from THE PROPRIETORS, JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES CO., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TEACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of The Nerve Brain and Nerve Food. ZARORA. The Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

COMING! COMING!!

NEW DRAMATIC & COMEDY CO.

FOR SEVEN NIGHTS ONLY.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

SATURDAY 20TH OCTOBER.

"SIGN OF THE CROSS."

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

ISSUE OF RS. 25 LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES REPAYABLE BY THIRTY YEARS.

THE ... for A LOAN of 25 ... DEBENTURES bearing interest ... to be issued under the provisions of ... C.), to provide funds for the purposes of certain works connected with the Port of Calcutta authorised by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

1. The Loan, and the interest thereon, will be a charge upon the property of the Commissioners, and of the tolls, dues, rents and charges leviable under the Calcutta Port Act.

2. The Debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs. 100 as may be decided on, made payable to order and carrying interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly on the 1st day of June and the 1st day of December, at the Bank of Bengal, upon presentation of the Debentures. The first payment of interest will be made on the 1st June 1907.

3. Provision will be made for a sinking fund for such an amount, invested half-yearly, as will be sufficient to liquidate the debt in thirty years.

4. Twenty per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid at the time either to the Bank of Bengal, Head Office or Branches, to credit of the Commissioners or into the Commissioners' Office, and the balance on the 1st day of December 1906, from which date interest will run. The deposit of two per cent. will be returned if an allotment be not made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment, after being made, be not fully taken up by the 1st day of December, 1906. In case a less number of Debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be applied in, or towards payment of the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

5. Tenders, made out in forms to be obtained at the Commissioners' Office and from the Bank of Bengal, Head Office or Branches, will be received by the Secretary to the Commissioners up to NOON of MONDAY, the 5th day of November 1906, accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal or the Secretary to the Commissioners for the deposit abovenamed. A separate Tender should be made for each rate offered.

6. The Tenders will be opened by the Commissioners in Meeting on Monday, the 5th day of November, 1906.

H. C. HARVEY,
Secretary.

Dated the 8th October, 1906.

FORM OF TENDER.

To
THE SECRETARY,

TO THE COMMISSIONERS for the PORT of CALCUTTA.

I / we the Undersigned hereby apply for..... Debentures of Rs.....each of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement published by you, dated the 8th October, 1906, and I / we send herewith a receipt for Rs.....being 2 per cent. deposit on the par value of the Debentures, and I / we undertake to accept the same or any less number the Commissioners may allot to me / us and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Bank of Bengal on or before the 1st day of December, 1906.

The amount I / we undertake to pay for these Debentures is Rs.....per cent.

Signature .....
Address .....

Dated ..... 1906.

* The deposit may also be sent with the tender in half currency notes.

NOTICE.

This Advertisement is in supersession of that part of the advertisements which appeared in the issues of this Paper, on 18th to 25th July, which refers to 5,80,000 Sleepers.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 5,80,000 SLEEPERS for the use of the NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, delivery to begin by 1st April 1907, and to be completed by 31st December, 1907.

The Sleepers should be nine (9) feet six (6) inches long, ten (10) inches wide and five (5) inches deep.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of Timber :—

INDIAN.—Sal, deodar or Burmese Pingado.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Hill grown Jarrah.
NEW SOUTH WALES.—Mixed Hardwoods.
QUEENSLAND.—Mixed Hardwoods.
TASMANIAN.—Mixed Hardwoods.

Parties Tendering are requested to state the number of sleepers offered of each class of Timber when more than one class is offered ; and to quote rates for each class as well as the average rate.

Tenders may be for the whole or for any portion of the contract.

In the case of mixed hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specifications.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers and the price quoted should include delivery ex: ships' slings at Karachi.

Burmese Pingado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railway before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery ex: ships' slings at Karachi.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station and price quoted should include delivery into trucks at that Station after having been passed by an Engineer Officer on the N. W. Railway.

Tender should be return duly filled in to the Secretary, Railway Board, superscribed "Tender for sleepers required by the N. W. Railway" at Calcutta by MONDAY, 3rd December 1906, on which date these will be opened at 12 noon.

Forms of Tenders and specifications can be had from the Chief Store-keeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 100 which will be treated as earnest money and returned to tenderers after the award of contracts.

The Railway Board is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

CAMPBELL'S
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
Price Rs. 23 per dozen.
CAMPBELL'S
GRAND LIQUEUR
SCOTCH WHISKY,
Price Rs. 28-8 per dozen.
*Certified* :—"I have carefully analysed a sample of this Whisky and find the same to be pure, and thoroughly matured. It possesses an excellent bouquet, is very palatable and in all respects first class."
STEVENSON MACADAM, Ph. D. etc., Edinburgh.
SOLE AGENTS :
JEHANGIR B. PETIT & CO.,
7-11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

MR. JULIUS GOVE
Has on hand at present a Newly landed Lot of POLO PONIES, CHARGERS, HACKS, RACE HORSES, etc. and Native Cavalry Remounts.
JULIUS GOVE,
R. SCOTT & CO.'S STABLES,
GILDER ST., NEAR BYCULLA CLUB,
and at
CALCUTTA AND MELBOURNE. (*Australia.*)

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER & CO., LD.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
BOMBAY.
TELEGRAMS : "BOOKNOTES, BOMBAY."

MR. MURRAY'S NEW BOOKS.

NEW VOLUMES IN THE INDIAN RECORDS SERIES.
Published for the Government of India.
OLD FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.
A Selection of official Documents dealing with its History. Edited by C. R Wilson, M. A., D. Litt., late in charge of the Records of the Government of India, &c. 2 vols., Rs. 18-6.

IMPERIAL STRATEGY.
By the MILITARY CORRESPONDENT of the *Times*. With Maps. Medium 8vo, Rs. 18-6.
"'Imperial Strategy' is one of the most valuable volumes published within recent years. The admirable volume should stand upon the shelf of every soldier, and of every thinker upon imperial things. It is no easy thing to deal with a volume which touches so many vital points, and is alive with valuable matter in almost every page."—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

EMPIRES AND EMPERORS OF RUSSIA, CHINA, KOREA, AND JAPAN.
By Monsignor Count VAY DE VAYA and LUSKOD. With numerous Illustrations. Rs. 13-2.
"Count Vay de Vaya is a keen observer ; he is also an excellent raconteur, and his descriptions and recollections have the charm of freshness and candour. He had advantages in seeing things and knowing people, including the highest in position, given to few."—*Scotsman.*

AN ENGLISH WOMAN IN THE PHILIPPINES.
By Mrs. CAMPBELL DAUNCEY. With Map and Illustrations. Rs. 10-8.
"It is almost as good as a trip to the Philippines to read Mrs. Campbell Dauncey's book. She so vividly presents to her readers the people, the scenes and the customs of the island."—*World.*

A NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF "CAPTAIN KETTLE."
THE TRIALS OF COMMANDER McTURK,
by C. J. CUTCLIFFE HYNE.
Paper, Re. 1-12. Cloth, Rs. 2-4.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "IMPERATRIX," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven days after the discharge of the respective Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

WALTER HARRIDENCE, late Sub-Conductor Indian Telegraph Department, Sukkur.
BALWANTRAO BAPOO VAVOOTRAY, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
WILLIAM ALBERT WILSON, late 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Belgaum.
JOHN READ, late Regimental Sergeant Major, 4th Brigade Royal Field Artillery, Jhansi.
CHARLES LAMBERT JOHN, late a Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, Butcher's island, Bombay.
RUTTONBAI, widow of DHUNJI EEJI, late of Bombay, Bhattia Hindu Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the Estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
*Administrator-General.*
ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, THE 8TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1906.

J. L. TULLOCH
HAS JUST LANDED a new Shipment of AUSTRALIAN HORSES comprising THOROUGH-BRED CHARGERS, POLO PONIES, PAIRS TEAMS, etc.
The well known Pentagon Brand will arrive by the next boat.
All communications to be Addressed to
J. L. TULLOCH,
c/o R. SCOTT & CO.,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 19th November, 1906, for the SUPPLY of the following Stores required for 12 months commencing from 1st January, 1907 :—

I. Miscellaneous Stores, mostly of country produce and manufacture.
II. Oils, Wastes and Tallow.
III. Stationery.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for Items I and II ; and from the Auditor, Dharwar, for Item III, on payment of Annas 8 per copy.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule.

4. In the case of Items I and II, passes over S. M. Railway will be granted by the Storekeeper, S. M. Railway, Hubli, for inspection of samples. Any further information required can be obtained from the officers concerned.

5. Tenders should be Addressed to THE AGENT, S. M. Railway, at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed.

"Tender for Miscellaneous Stores."
"Tender for Oils, etc."
"Tender for Stationery."

as the case may be.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

7. The Tenders will be opened in the Office of the Agent, of the S. M. Railway Company, on TUESDAY, the 20th November, 1906, at noon.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
DHARWAR, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906.

JARRAHWOOD.
WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to
Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

POONA 12TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 27TH OCTOBER, 1906.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., MONDAY, 22nd October, 1906.

CECIL GRAY,
*Secretary, W. I. T. C.*
POONA, 17TH OCTOBER, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that PESTONJI NUSSERWANJI GODIWALLA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest into or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, gift, inheritance, lien, easement, incumbrances or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known on writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 25, Esplanade Road, old Agra Bank Building, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the same (if any) will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY,

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure situate on the Purbhadevie Road at Mahim in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 100-302 and 338, New Nos. 3666-4001, and 4066, Old survey No. 536,537, and New Survey No. 1/1733, and containing by admeasurement 8859 Square Yards and

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure situate on the Purbhadevie Road in Mahim, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 21, New No. 3503, Old Survey No. 538, and New Survey No. 1-1734, admeasuring 5846 Square Yards and both which said pieces or parcels of land are contiguous to each other and are bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of Muree Augare Karim, on or towards the South by a passage, on or towards the East by a public passage, and on or towards the West by the properties of G. Francis Menanda and of Salvadore Rodrigues and are vacant.—Dated this 19th day of October, 1906.

THAKURDAS & CO.,
*Purchasers' Attorneys.*

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to One p.m., (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 10th day of December, 1906, for the SUPPLY of 2,000 casks of PORTLAND CEMENT.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. Five, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 800 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender,

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. WALD,
*Storekeeper Municipality.*
STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
CHINCHPOKLI, *19th October*, 1906.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, CALCUTTA, 1906.

LADIES SECTION.

HANDIWORK by LADIES of all Sections Resident in India will be ADMITTED FREE of CHARGE in this Section. Apply to the SECRETARY EXHIBITION, 62, Bhowbazar Street

MRS. C. G. H. ALLEN,
MRS. P. N. BOSE,
*Honorary Secretaries, Ladies Section.*

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!
T. C. NAPLES
BEGS to call attention to his newly landed Lot of POLO PONIES, HACKS, CHARGERS, RACE HORSES, etc., and Native Cavalry REMOUNTS.
T. C. NAPLES,
Care of R. SCOTT & CO.,
GOWALIA TANK ROAD, GIRGAUM.

THE LABORATORY AND MOTOR LAMP.
"PETROLIA."
BURNS ORDINARY PETROLEUM, MADE ENTIRELY OF FINELY POLISHED BRASS.
SPECIALLY Intended for PETROLEUM Motors, Laboratory and similar purposes. The Burner is of a very practical construction and gives a very powerful effect. It consists principally of a spirally Bent Pipe which has no sharp angles and consequently impurities and carbon are not so liable to be deposited in it.
The Lamp is supplied with regulating and shutting valves by means of which the flame can be regulated or extinguished without allowing the compressed air in the tank to escape.
CATALOGUES SENT FREE,
THE INDO-FOREIGN AGENCY,
111, MEDOWS STREET, FORT
BOMBAY.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection, with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.
LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & CO.

CLTOHES.
*ENGLISH CUT.*
*ENGLISH STYLE.*
*SUPERIOR FINISH.*
MAXIMUM QUALITY, MINIMUM PRICE.
The latest shades and pattern in Striped Flannels all thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 30 per suit.
A TRIAL SOLICITED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
ALTON & CO.,
THE NEW ENGLISH TAILORS,
75 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

## "SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only) Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW-ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Plateware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Mazabar Hill, Bombay

12 FRESH POMFRETS in Ice, Rs. 4 ; 100 Oysters in Ice, Rs. 2 ; Ice, and Carriage Extra ; 100 Bombay Ducks and 50 Papad Rs. 1 ; 5lbs. Dry Prawns, Rs. 3 ; Carriage Paid ; quote Paper.—TUKINA & Co., Market Bombay.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort

TO BE LET, SHOP.—A well lighted, airy and commodious—in Hornby Road, opposite the J. N. Petit Institute. Apply to No. 903 C. Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET—A large BRIGHT and COOL OFFICE ROOM. Apply to SAMUEL FITZE & Co., 89-91, Apollo Street.

TO LET.—TWO UPPER FLOORS of Bungalow, at N. Sea Road, partly furnished can suit two or three Tenants. Rent Rs. 300. Apply on spot to H. B JIJIBHOY.

STAR GILDING WORKS.—ELECTRO-PLATER and GILDERS. Cheapest and best House in the Trade. 7-16, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

GENTS WANTED, well introduced in the Building and Decorating Trades TO SELL Fibrous Plaster Ceiling and Wall Decorations (Dry Stucco) Manufactured by New Process. Every facility extended to suitable men. Apply giving full particulars to Z. O. 516, care of HAASENSTEIN and VOGLER, A. G. HAMBURG, GERMANY.

PRESS.—DISTRIBUTORS WANTED. Apply to the FOREMAN, "The Bombay Gazette" Press.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES.—Fresh Consignment of ARAB HORSES, POLO PONIES, etc., etc., expected every week and are on view at the stables of Messrs. ABDOOL REHMAN MIRZA & Co., Morland Rd., Byculla, Bombay.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit, Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day, Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

"LE ZIL" Fluid, a wonderful discovery absolutely non-irritant, quickest cure for all complicated FEMALE PELVIC CATARRHS and other diseases most prevalent to females. No internal medicines required, Dr. A. L. Pushong of Lucknow writes.—"In cases of 6 and 8 years' duration it proved a marvel remedy." Re. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Oriental Bank Buildings, FORT.

FORTNIGHTLY CONSIGNMENTS of fresh sensitised Photographic Plates, Papers, Films etc. BABAJEE SAKHARAM & Co., Esuf Buildings, BOMBAY.

PREVENTION of CHOLERA.—There is no danger of Cholera, or any sort of contagion, from water with LIQUOZONE in it. A little Liquozone in each glass of drinking water adds a pleasant taste to it and kills the germs in it and the water is then a tonic besides.

PARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices : Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 8018, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

GILDING, ELECTRO and NICKEL PLATING, Rubber Stamps, Die Sinking and Copper Plate Printing—Cheapest and most Durable—executed carefully. Also Visiting Cards, Inscription on presentation articles, Brass Sign Boards, Penny Badges, Blocks and Screws &c., made by skilled artists. NANABHAI MAHADEV and Co., Jewellers and Watch Makers, 95 Meadow St., Bombay,

Messrs. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED & Co.—Consignment of fresh shipment of ARAB HORSES, POLO PONIES, REMOUNTS, etc., expected every week. Landing season commenced. Inspection invited at the Byculla Commission Stables, 194, Bellasis Road, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited

CONTINENTAL and ENGLISH Finest Art Gold, Gem, Jewellery, such as Brooches, Charms, Necklets, Pendants, Rings Scarf Pins, Safety Pins, Muff Chains, Fob Chains, Curb Bracelets, Perpetual Calendars, Lockets, Studs and Links, Hall-marked Silver Jewellery and Silver Mounted Goods. DUBASH and Co., 89, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYALS ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites, in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight annas. Annual Subscription, Rs. 5 including Postage.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

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| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... | Yen | 24,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... | „ | 21,000,000 |
| ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... | „ | 10,700,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND ..... | „ | 1,000,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... | „ | 2,000,000 |

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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Sanctoria, 2377 tons, Captain W Ward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Langelak, 3515 tons, Captain J G. Gray, sailed yesterday for Hamburg, &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain J T Hirst, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Clematis, 1329 tons, Captain Davies, will sail today for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Imperatrix, 2353 tons, Captain G Ghezzo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Argonfels, 3,561 tons, Captain Feltrupe, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Hamburg and Antwerp, with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

### MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In Stream.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Rose.....R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence .....Comdr Bowden .....R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone.....Comdr Vines .....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats .....Royal Navy

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—OCT. 19.

Argentels .....3561 Teltrupe.....Glade and Co
Ascot .....2783 Booth.....E Latham & Co
Cargiant .....2617 Young.....W & A G & Co
Clematis.....2336 Dowie.....A Yule &Co
Dwarka .....799 Manley .....M M & Co
Dulwich.....2115 Dudley .....W J N Aldershaw
Glenlihu.....2129 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Goolpara .....1358 Moonoon .....M M & Co
Ribl .....719 Saivesem .....F P ampbell & Co
Roseines .....903 Barron Stream....19-10 H C Joosub
Inverness .....2401 Clarkson .....Cary Bros & Co
Imperatrix .....2353 Ghezzo ....Trieste ....1-11 A L S N Co
Landsura .....2156 Willsher.....Repairing....M M & Co
Malura .....1373 Sewell .....M M & Co
Naderi .....1168 Gray .....B& P S N Co
Okara .....3438 Bowman.....M M & Co
Oriental.....3685 Lewallen.....Aden....20-10....P & O C
Putiala .....1429 MacLean .....M M &Co
Queda .....4944 Coope.....M M &Co
Sander Remin.....1399 Carter .....Shan S NCo
Shahjehan.....2566 Davison .....Shahh S NCo
Shah Allum.....1918 Revill .....Shah S N Co
Sirsa .....1675 Holt.....M M & Co
Sanctoria .....2377 Ward.....Bombay Co
Vahlivia.....3195 Reid.....W & A Graham &Co
Zillah .....2412 Peart .....W & A G & Co

### VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Steel. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination | Dat. Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Persia | | 4190 | Haughton | London | 27-10 P & O Co |
| B D'Jibouti | | 2708 | Bourepaux | Havre | N F. K N & Co |
| C & R Monsoori | | 1735 | Hannah | R S Ports | 16-10 B& P S N Co |
| D&B Chupra | | 3954 | England | | 23-10 M M & Co |
| F Somali | | 1622 | Birch | | A Strandes |
| G Ahmadi | | 1640 | Hughes | do | 20-10 B & P S N Co |
| Q Afghan | | 1349 | Lloyd | Stream | 17-10 H C Joosub |

H W P D

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bahaduri | 823 | Fakeera | B S Co |
| Kaveri | 553 | Mahomed | B'nagar 23-10 Ho S N Co |
| Mahabadi | 547 | Hoosein | Bo S N Co |
| Punani | 559 | Ismail | Bo S N Co |

M D D

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chupra | 3954 | England | Ant M M & Co |

Offside N

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rahmani | 1873 | Seeney | R S ports B & P S N Co |

### ARRIVALS.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Argonfels s | Feltrupe | Hamburg, Sept 16 |
| 19 | Sanctoria s | Ward | Calcutta, Oct 9 |
| | Imperatrix s | Ghezzo | Trieste, Oct 3 |
| | Oriental s | Lewellin | Aden |

### DEPARTURES.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Tokio s | Tarn | Hull via Karachi |
| | Shah Najaf s | Evans | Jeddah |
| | Wildenfels s | Reising | Calcutta |
| | Counsellor s | Cawnie | Dunkirk |
| | Dongola (Tpk) | Dowell | Southampton |
| | Lhasa s | Hirst | Karachi |
| | Langelak s | Gray | Hamburg, &c |

The steamer Climates, Captain Davies, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Djibouti, for Havre, &c.
" Queda, for Calcutta, &c.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N Y K steamer Colombo Maru, left Colombo for Bombay yesterday and is due here, on the 22nd instant.

The N Y K steamer Bombay Maru, left Singapore for Colombo on the 17th instant.

The N Y K steamer Ceylon Maru, sailed from Singapore for Hongkong on the 18th instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes' Co's steamer Yarra, from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Friday, the 19th instant at 9 a.m.

# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

SECURITIES—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 86 5/16 | = | — 1/16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 96 | = | + 1/4 |
| 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan | 103 1/4 | = | — 1/4 |
| 3½ per cent. Indian Enfacel Rupee Paper | 64 13/16 | = | unchanged |

SILVER—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spot in London | 32 3/8 | = | unchangel |
| 2 months hence | 32 3/16 | = | " |
| Spot in New York | 70 | = | + 1/8 |

EXCHANGES—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paris cheques | 25·20 | = | unchanged |
| Berlin cheques | 20·46 1/2 | = | + 1/2 |
| New York Demand | 4·84 1-4 | = | — 1/4 |

DISCOUNTS—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England | 5 pr. ct. | = | unchangel |
| 3 months' sight Bank Bills | 4 7/8 " | = | + 1/8 |
| 6 months' sight Bank Bills | 4 5/8 " | = | + 1/8 |
| 3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills | 5 " | = | unchanged |
| 6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills | 5 1/4 " | = | " |

INTEREST—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Day to day loans | 3 5-8 | = | + 1/4 |
| 7 day market loans | 3 3-4 | = | + 1/8 |

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £150,000.

Message mutilated.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gunerat 47 1/4 — 1/2 April-May done.
Yellow Cawnpore 46 1/2—3/2 April-May value.
Brown 34 — 1/2 Oct.-Nov. nominal.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 43 1/2 —1 Oct.-Nov. buyers.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1/4.

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Polynesian.

IN LIVERPOOL—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton Market closed | | quiet |
| East Indian | | quiet |
| Manchester | | firm |
| Total Sales | | 7,000 |
| Spot | | 6·32-4·2 |
| Egyptian F G F Brown | | 9 3/4 |
| Sold on speculation and for Export | | 500 |
| Imports | | 7,000 |
| Futures closed | | quiet but steady |

| Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. |
|---|---|---|
| 6·02 | 5·99 | 5·98 |
| —3 | —2 | —3 |
| Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apr. |
| 6·00 | 6·02 | 6·03 |
| —2 | —1 | —2 |
| Apr.-May | May-June. | June-July |
| 6·05 | 6·06 | 6·09 |
| —2 | —2 | —3 |

Receipts at U. S. Ports ..... 57,000
Do. last year ..... 48,000
Exports to Great Britain ..... 14,000
Do. do. Continent ..... 1,000

IN NEW YORK—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 11·25 |
| Futures, month of Dec. | 11·26—1 |
| Do. month of March | 11·19 |

* Advanced early owing to official weather reports considered unfavourable and declined later through bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 11 3/8 |
| Futures, month of Dec. | 11·25—4 |
| Do. month of Mar. | 11·14—3 |
| Tone at close | steady |

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 18 Oct:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 1,082 bales. |
| Wheat | 3,306 cwts. |
| Linseed | 4,788 " |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard | 1,676 " |
| Gingellyseed | 2,289 " |
| Poppyseed | 634 " |
| Groundnuts | 178 " |
| Castorseed | 1,231 " |
| Rice | 157 " |
| Myrabollams | nil |
| Cottonseed | 2,373 " |
| Mowraseed | 761 " |
| Gram | 2,128 " |
| Joowar | 344 " |
| Maize | 32 " |

BOMBAY, FRIDAY EVENING.

The Diwalli holidays have intervened since our last mail report and the Banks and markets were closed for two days. The prospects for the coming season are all that could be desired, and the past year has been one of increasing prosperity to the leading industry in Bombay; as is shown by the annual accounts of the Cotton Mills lately published. The recent rise in the price of cotton, caused by the adverse weather experienced in the Southern States, has brought our quotations to a very remunerative level at the opening of our season, and at current rates the actual growers of the crops should reap a rich harvest for their kuppas. All this is in favour of Bombay trade and the Hindu New Year opens with every sign of prosperity.

The old system of booking large contracts at the time of Diwalli is apparently dying out and the present year is no exception to recent Diwallis in this respect. The actual business booked in most trades, we hear, was very moderate.

The following are the total exports from Bombay for the month of September :—

| Cotton. | Bales. |
|---|---|
| For Europe | 43,128 |
| " China | 1,0 0 |
| " Japan | 18,128 |
| " Coast Ports | 4,846 |
| Total | 67,102 |
| Wool and Goat hair | Bales. 2,982 |
| | Cwts. |
| Linseed | 281,895 |
| Rapeseed | 103,823 |
| Gingellyseed | 5,215 |
| Cottonseed | 30,359 |
| Castorseed | 68,454 |
| Poppyseed | 54,356 |
| Mowraseed | 22,060 |
| Other seeds | 4,205 |
| Myrabollams | 42,186 |
| Wheat | 26,984 |
| | Tons. |
| Manganese Ore | 21,950 |

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, have issued a preliminary memorandum on the late cotton crop in Gujarat, Karnatik and Sind, and second memorandum on the early crop of the Deccan for the season 1906-1907.

Estimates upto the 1st October 1906. Late Districts (Gujarat, Karnatik and Sind.) Total area 33¼ lakhs, acres, 3 per cent. over last year's area and 34 per cent. over decennial average. Information incomplete. Early sowings washed away by excessive rain and crop resown in places. Condition of crop good at present.

GUJARAT.—Area in British Districts 6,60,000 acres, 10 per cent. short of last year's area, but 60 per cent. over average. Native States have 1,960,000 acres, 20 per cent over average. At present crop good.

KARNATIC.—Area 549,000 acres, 1 per cent. less than last year, but 71 per cent. over average. Information incomplete. Sowing rains generally favourable and condition of crop generally good.

SIND.—Area 159,000 acres exclusive of Hyderabad from which no report received. Crop fair.

EARLY DECCAN DISTRICTS.

The total area under cotton is 1,837,000 acres About 11 per cent. in excess of last year and about half as much again as the average of the 10 preceding years. The crop is generally in a flourishing condition and is expected to yield a full average out-turn.

KHANDEISH.—Area 1,443,000 acres 1 per cent. over last year and 33 per cent. over the average. The increase is general and is due to seasonable sowing rain. The crop is now flourishing and promises to yield a full crop.

AHMEDNAGAR.—Area 189,000 acres 57 per cent in excess of last year and about 2 1/2 times the average. The crop is good at present but in need of further rain in some talukas.

NASIK.—Area 62,000 acres 6 per cent. in excess of last year and 41 per cent above the average. Damage by insects has been reported from two talukas; elsewhere the condition of the crop is good.

SHOLAPUR.—85,000 acres more than 8 times last year's area and the average. Shedding of leaves and bolls has been reported from two talukas. Further rain wanted in places. Elsewhere crop generally good.

OTHER DISTRICTS.—Poona has 15,000 acres, Satara 16,000 acres, and the Deccan States 27,000 acres. The crop, on the whole, is in a fairly good condition.

Hyderabad report since received, gives 98,000 acres under the crop.

The grand total of the Deccan for 1906-07 is 1,837,503 acres against 1,644,589 last year and 1,226,141, average of the preceding 10 years.

COTTON.

The fluctuations during the past week have not been on such a violent scale as have been experienced recently but there was a fairly steady tone at a slightly higher level of quotations, and notwithstanding heavy receipts at the ports the market both for spot and futures is maintained in America. In Liverpool, almost fancy rates were quoted for spot, but with increasing arrivals of new cotton, the price has declined the past day or two. The weather in the cotton belt has been decidedly unseasonable for the crop, but the actual damage has yet to be ascertained.

The following are the daily closing quotations for Spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York, since our last mail report :—

| | Liverpool. | New York. |
|---|---|---|
| October | 12th..5·22 | 10·81 |
| " | 13th..5·27 | 11·01 |
| " | 15th..6·08 | 11·10 |
| " | 16th..5·26 | 11·02 |
| " | 17th..6·00 | 10·97 |
| " | 18th..5·28 | 10·96 |

Our local market was steady to firm in the early past of the week. The demand from export houses was not quite on such a large scale as the previous fortnight, but sellers having already booked very large forward contracts were not so keen to meet the demand, except at very full rates, and business was probably checked in consequence. In the Sutta bazaar, good M. G. Broach for March delivery advanced to Rs. 254-0-0 and other descriptions in proportion. Some orders from Europe and Japan were booked at high rates, but the last day or two an easier tone has prevailed, and prices have given way slightly. The future of the market is entirely a question of weather in the Cotton Belt of the States.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

| | Receipts for week. | Total since 1st Oct. 1906. | Total same time last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandeish | 875 | 1,435 | Nil. |
| Central India | 579 | 1,376 | 1 |
| Barsee and Nuggur | 1,201 | 1,201 | 156 |
| Berars | 1,065 | 1,675 | 1,225 |
| Central Provinces | 146 | 1,051 | 770 |
| Total Comras | 3,868 | 6,711 | 2,852 |
| Dhollera | 692 | 2,026 | 1,250 |
| Broach | 4 | 294 | Nil. |
| Compta and Dharwar | 584 | 921 | 1,457 |
| Western | 952 | 1,393 | 108 |
| Bengals, N.W.P. | 2,805 | 3,797 | 7,807 |
| Bengals, Rajputana | 434 | 645 | 212 |
| Sind | Nil. | 80 | Nil. |
| Persian | 19 | 58 | 260 |
| American | 64 | 128 | 646 |
| Egyptian | Nil. | Nil. | 47 |
| Other Sorts | 1 | 17 | Nil. |
| Total Bales | 9,423 | 16,575 | 14,821 |

COTTON STATISTICS.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts for the week | 9,423 |
| Receipts from 1st Oct. to 18th Oct. | 16,475 |
| Shipments for the week to Europe | 8,734 |
| To China, Japan, and Coast Ports | 3,650 |
| Total | 12,384 |
| Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 18th Oct. | |
| Europe | 20,637 |
| Japan | 6,688 |
| China | 200 |
| Coast Ports | 7,583 |
| Total | 35,408 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe | 16,247 |
| China, Japan, and Coast Ports | Nil. |

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tone | quiet but steady. |
| Estimated sales | 7,000 bales. |
| Imports | 1,000 " |

| Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. |
|---|---|---|
| 5·99 | 5·96 | 5·95 |
| —3 | —3 | —3 |
| Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar | Mar.-Apl. |
| 5·97 | 5·98 | 6·00 |
| —3 | —4 | —3 |
| Apl.-May. | May-June | June-July |
| 6·02 | 6·03 | 6·05 |
| —3 | —3 | —3 |

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| NEW CROPS— | | | |
| M G Bengals fine | Nov. | Rs. | 207 |
| Do. fine | Dec. | " | 205 |
| Do. fine | Jan. | " | 205 |
| M G Dhamangaon fine | | " | 231 |
| M G Nagpur fine | | " | 236 |
| M G Khandeish fully good | | " | 207 |
| Do. Fine | | " | 216 |
| M G K A fine | | " | 222 |
| H G Bengals fully good | | " | 185 1\2 |
| M G Broach good | Mar. | " | 248 |
| Do. fine | Mar. | " | 266 |

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED. This market is steady with little doing by exporters. A very small business was put through at Diwalli for February-March delivery at Rs. 7-5 B. T. We quote :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | Rs. | 7 | 9 0 B. T. |
| December | " | 7 | 14 2 R. T. |
| May | " | 7 | 6 6 R. T. |

RAPESEED. Old crop very scarce and in new crops little doing by exporters as prices are above home equivalents. Crop accounts are good and more land was put under cultivation in consequence of the very high rates ruling.

POPPYSEED. Early in the week a fair amount of business was booked but the market has since eased off We quote :

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready | Rs. 9-8-0 B.T |
| April-May | " 8-5-6. R.T. |

GINGELLYSEED.—Market steady with only a moderate business reported. We quote :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| m85 per cent. Bold White | ... | ... | Rs. 45-4-0 |
| 75 " | " | ... | Rs. 44-4-0 |
| 50 " | " | ... | Rs. 43-4-0 |
| Black Delhi, Beawar | ... | ... | Rs. 42-4-0 |

Arrivals are likely to increase very shortly.

CASTORSEED.—Steady at Rs. 40. Ready, Rs. 37. Dec.-Jan. and Rs. 33-4 May delivery.

COTTONSEED.—Unchanged at Rs. 18-6 Dec.-Jan. and Rs. 18-2 March-April :

WHEAT.—Exporters and local Mills are still out of this market Marwarri dealers are speculating in White Delhi at Rs 4/9 April-May delivery.

Week's Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 42,741 cwts. |
| Linseed | 30,720 " |
| Rape Rai and Mustard | 5,332 " |
| Gingellyseed | 14,353 " |
| Poppyseed | 5,023 " |
| Groundnuts | 1,489 " |
| Castorseed | 18,064 " |
| Rice | 28,743 " |
| Myrabollams | 3,077 " |
| Cottonseed | 16,386 " |
| Mowraseed | 2,412 " |
| Gram | 15,493 " |
| Joowar | 1,399 " |
| Maize | 1,279 " |

FREIGHT.

The market remains steady. The steamers Chupra and Nidderdale for Antwerp booked cotton at 13s. The Steamer Djibouti for Genoa at 13s 6d and Steamer Schwarzfels for Hamburg at 11s 6d to 12s. At Diwalli a line was booked January to May at the following rates for open ports. January 13s. 3d. February 13s. 6d. March to May 13s. 9d. with option at 6d. less for named ports Antwerp, Dunkirk or Hull, and 3d less for named ports Liverpool, Genoa or Marseilles.

No fixtures are reported this week.

MONEY.

BANK RATE—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England since | 11th Oct. | 5 | per cent. |
| Bank of Bombay | do. 12th " | 5 | do. |
| Bank of Bengal | do. 11th Oct. | 6 | do. |
| Bank of Madras | do. 18th Sept. | 5 | do. |

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits | Rs. | 13,66,125 | Decrease |
| Other Deposits | " | 15,46,134 | Increase |
| Sundries | " | 33,920 | do |
| ASSETS. | | | |
| Government Securities | Rs. | 58,102 | Decrease |
| Other Authorized Securities | " | 1,030 | do |
| Credits on Securities | " | 2,52,730 | do |
| Loans do. | " | 2,81,901 | do |
| Bills discounted & purchased | " | 3,17,376 | Increase |
| Balance with other Banks | " | 2,35,002 | Decrease |
| Sundries | " | 3,011 | Increase |
| Cash | " | 8,44,902 | do |

These figures show a falling off in the Trade Demand of about 19 lakhs The Bank of Bengal cash balance is 5 lakhs lower, and that of the Bank of Madras 14 1-2 lakhs lower. No change is made in the Official Bank rates For short fixed deposits the Rate is about 4 1-2 per cent for one or two months.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was Rs. 1,02,70,000. At the weekly biddings on Wednesday the Eighty lakhs put up for tender were allotted in the proportion of 52·10 lakhs in bills at 1s. 4 1/32d. and 27·90 lakhs in transfers at 1s. 4 1/16d. tenderers at these rates receiving 25 per cent. Owing to the falling off in applications, the amount advertised for allotment next week is reduced to Fifty lakhs.

The mail of the 5th October brings £100,000 gold for Bombay, also the following Council Bills :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Rs. | 41,80,000 |
| Bombay | " | 17,0,000 |
| Madras | " | 12,80,000 |
| Total | Rs. | 71,60,000 |

The mail of the 12th October brings £10,000 silver, and £1,300,000 gold for Bombay, £150,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, also the following Council Bills :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Rs. | 68,50,000 |
| Bombay | " | 12,90,000 |
| Madras | " | 9,30,000 |
| Total | Rs. | 91,20,000 |

The mail of the 19th October brings £300,000 silver and £120,000 gold to Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Rs. | 31,30,000 |
| Bombay | " | 20,70,000 |
| Madras | " | 10,000 |
| Total | Rs. | 52,10,000 |


MOTOR CAR REPAIRS of all kinds undertaken by the Paris India Workshops.

PARIS-INDIA Sole Agents for RICHARD BRASIER MOTOR CARS 75, Hornby Road.


EXCHANGE.

The market has ruled unchanged during the week a portion of which has been Dewali holidays. There is business doing in export bills every day, but not quite sufficient to raise prices. The London Discount market is again higher and as long as money keeps dear there so long will the bill rate be firm here for Bank remittance, there is less enquiry than ever.

EXCHANGE.—Tone unchanged.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank T. T. | ... | ... | ... 1s. 4 1/32d. |
| Bank Demand | ... | ... | ... 1s. 4 1/16d. |
| Credit Bills | 3 Months' Sight | D. A. | ... 1s. 4 11/32d. |
| Do. | 6 do | do. | ... 1s. 4 1/2d. |
| French Francs | 3 do. | do. | ... 171 |
| Marks | 3 do. | do. | ... 140 |
| Hongkong | 30 Days' | Sight | ... 155½ |
| Shanghai | 30 do. | do. | ... 225 |
| Japan | 30 do. | do. | ... 150 1/2 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

This market was quiet but steady throughout the week and only a moderate business passing in the bazaar, where the general attention is more attracted to the Share Market than to Rupee Paper. The quotation has remained at Rs. 97 for ready and forward.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 1-2 per cent. cash | Rs. | 97-1 |
| 1st settlement 31st October | " | 97-1 |
| 2nd settlement 30th November | " | 97-2 |
| 2 per cent cash | " | 86-0 |

| | Repayable. | Rates. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 per cent Bombay Port Trust | 1922 | 103 | 0 |
| 4 per cent " " | 1920 | 102 | 0 |
| 4 per cent " " | 1923 | 103 | 0 |
| 4 per cent " " | 1905 | 103 | 0 |
| 4 per cent Bombay Municipal | 1924 | 102 | 8 |
| 5 per cent " " | 1946 | 102 | 8 |
| 5 per cent " " | Taxes | 119 | 0 |
| 5 per cent " " | Sanitary | 117 | 0 |
| 4 per cent Bo. Imp. Trust | 1959 | 102 | 8 |
| 4 per cent " " | 1964-65 | 102 | 8 |

BULLION.

During the week the price in London has advanced from 32 to 32 3/8 for spot silver. Locally the market is kept steady owing to the advance in London and a large speculative business is passing in the bazaar. The daily offtake for up-country is about 40 bars.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | 23 | 15 | 6 |
| Australian Bar Gold | 23 | 15 | 6 |
| Bombay do | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns | 15 | 2 | 0 |
| Do. Dragons | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Silver ex-duty Ready | 31 | 15 | 0 |
| Do. 1st settlement | 32 | 1 | 0 |
| Do. 2nd do | 32 | 2 | 0 |

PIECE GOODS.

The market is steady under the influence of a slightly better demand.

Grey shirtings are firm and in some cases have advanced 1/2 to 1 anna. Whites are steady at last prices.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams from China.

| | Unsold. | Uncleared | Weekly Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai | 98,000 | 48,000 | 4,800 |
| Hongkong | 100,000 | 54,000 | Nil. |
| | 198,000 | 102,000 | |
| | 3,00,000 bales. | | |

The tone of the local market is quiet but steady.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The very high rates quoted in England have stopped all forward business here. Some ready lots changed hands amongst dealers.

IRON AND STEEL.—The market is steady but little actual business is reported. A few forward contracts were made under home rates.

COALS.

Market steady. Sales reported of Jardine Navigation shipment, November to February, at Rs. 13 of Seibpore shipment November to January, at Rs. 13 and of Equitable Coy.'s coal shipment January to March at Rs. 12-12.

SHARES.

The market is unchanged but steady, and although the market was closed for three days on account of Dewali Holidays, a good lot of business is reported during the week specially on the *Murat* day Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands a. Rs. 1,375 and are quiet at the rate. The Bank of India Ld. Shares have ruled at and about Rs. 5 premium per share. In Mill companies, Bombay United have changed hands at Rs. 575. Central India are unchanged at Rs. 2,120; Connaughts, at Rs. 600. Celaba Land have declined to Rs. 1,095. Currimbhais after touching Rs. 1,590 have declined to Rs. 1570. Davids have ruled at and about Rs. 470. Empress have changed hands at Rs. 540. Imperials have changed hands at Rs. 315. Jamsheds have declined to Rs. 205. Kohinoor after touching Rs. 790 have declined to Rs. 780. Manekji Petits have closed at Rs. 3,635. Morarjis are quiet at Rs. 2,750 X-D. Queen are steady at Rs. 1,215. Standards are quiet at Rs. 1,425, Swadeshis at Rs. 1,590 X-D, Textile are steady at 1,475, Phoenix are unchanged at Rs. 115, Crescents at Rs. 135. In Miscellaneous Companies, Badham Piles are quiet at Rs. 138. Bombay Flours have changed hands at Rs. 710. Treachers at Rs. 535, Kemps at Rs. 216, Port Cannings at Rs. 412 1-2, Bombay Telephones at Rs. 37 1-2. In Press Companies, Mofussils have improved to Rs. 615. Volkarts have changed hands at Rs. 1,040 X. D. Indian Cotton are steady at Rs. 133 3-4. New Berars are unchanged at Rs. 500. In Railway companies, Tapti Valley have changed hands at Rs. 485, Ahmedabad-Prantej at Rs. 540. The rest are unchanged at previous rates.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

NINETEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY OCT. 21.

ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Eyre in E. flat
Hymns 2, (2nd), 256, and 320.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Stanford in B flat.
Hymns—266, 207 and 261
Collections for—The Poor

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-30 p. m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

No Services.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a.m.—Parsee Service—Preacher Rev. A J Reynell.
6-30 a.m. - Parsee Service—Preacher Rev. C. Ryder Smith B. A.
5-0 p.m.—Sunday School.
9-0 to 10-0 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10-7 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. C. Ryder Smith, B. A.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher—Rev. A J Reynell.
5-0 p.m.—Sunday School.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Wandby Road.)

8-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service—(St. Andrew's Church).
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service
Psalm—106
Hymns—132, 161 and 8.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD.
Opposite Byculla Club.

9-30 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Preacher Rev John O'Brien.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.
(Services in the Boys' School-room.)

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist and Sermon——Preacher Father Bisco e.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Preacher Father Langmore.
Alms for the Church expenses.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8-0 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—312, 178.
8-45 a.m.—Matins.
Hymns—433 and 573
5-30 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—529, 207, 206, 281 and 433

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral).
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School and Catechising
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.


ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

POYNDER—Sept 7, at The Poplars, Newbury, wife of Lieut Col J L Poynder, Indian Medical Service of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ASHTON—PHILLIPS—Sept 28, at St Cuthbert's Church, Kensington, Henry Gordon Goch, son of the late Lieut J W Ashton, R N, to Gladys, daughter of the late J M Phillips, M D, Cantigan.

BALDWIN—MOCATTA—Sept 26, at Chester Cathedral, Frederick [illegible], son of the late T R Baldwin, to Maude Evelyn, daughter of Major Gen D Mocatta, late Bengal Staff Corps.

BIGG HEWETT—Oct 2, at St Stephen's Church, Westbourne Park Road, W, Edward Bigg, M.A, BC Cantab, LRCP, MRCS, to Agatha Gertrude, daughter of Edward Hewett.

HAY—FORDCE—Sept 26, at St Mary's Bryanston Square, Sir Hector M Hay, of Alderston, Cart, to Florence Annie, widow of the late Major A Dingwall Fordyce.

MARSHALL—WALSH—Sept 27, at Christ Church, Woburn quare, Alfred William Marshall, of the Towers, Pinner, to Gertrune Mary, daughter of Capt Ambrose Walsh, Royal Naval Reserve, deceased.

PRENTIS—LANDALE—Sept 20, at St Stephen's Church Cheltenham, Capt W S Prentis, 89th Punjabis, son of the late Surg-Major O Prentis, to Ivy, daughter of Dep-Surg-Gen Landale.

WATSON—PRICE—Sept 27, at Holy Trinity, Sloane Street, Major Stephen Watson, late Worcester Regt, Military Knight of Windsor, to Mary (May) Cornish Price' widow of the late Charles Sharp Price, Esq.

DEATHS.

BATES—Sept 24, at Carlton, Beds, Col Charles Ellison Bates, late 22nd 58th Pioneers, aged 67.

BLUNDELL—Sept 28, at 10, Stratton Street, Piccadilly Col Henry Blundell-Hollinshead- Blundell, late Grenadier Guards, aged 75.

COOPER—Oct 1, in London, Major-Gen William Spencer Cooper, colonel 19th Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.), late 76th and 19th Foot, aged 80.

DRURY-LOWE—Sept 28, at Southsea, Capt Richard Curzon Drury-Lowe, late 52ndRegt. and 10th Hussars.

FANE—Sept 24, at the Royal Naval College, Osborne, Cadet Vere William Garton Fane, RN, son of L

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**BROAD CLOTHS.**

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**SERGES.**

A rather lighter material than Broadcloth, but just as durable. Usually stocked in Green, Black, Blue, Brown, Khaki, Scarlet, etc. at prices ranging from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 3 per yard 54 inches wide.

DHARIWAL PURE WOOL MATERIALS

will be found equal to any and to wear longer than most without getting threadbare.

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A REMEDY.

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Piano playing becomes a pleasure only when the qualities of the Instrument can enthuse and rouse the pupil and musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. Our Pianos are specially built and guaranteed for the Indian Climate. JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS', the most favourites and the most popular Instruments in India—are names synonymous with perfection in every detail.

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UP-TO-DATE in design, Materials and Workmanship. Satisfactory results in practical use. Makes ICE-CREAM in Four Minutes. Sizes from 1 to 16 qts.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS

of Improved Styles.

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Accidents and Disease

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The most Reliable House in Bombay for Jewellery, Wedding, and Birthday Presents, Gymkhana and Sports Prizes.

A nice selection of Cutch, Madras and Cashmere Silverware, Sandalwood and Vizagapatam Ivory Boxes, Brassware, Embroidery and all sorts of Indian Curiosities always kept in stock.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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# The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCT. 20, 1906.


## THE SECRETS OF THE AVESTA.

WE recently had occasion to subject to by no means too laudatory a criticism in these columns a handbook to the teaching of Zoroaster written by a Parsi, whose obvious lack of Western education negatived to a large extent the value of his work from both the literary and scientific standpoints. It is therefore the more gratifying to us to be able to pass unqualified approval upon the latest addition to Zoroastrian literature in the form of a highly instructive and impartial work on Zarathushtra and his religion from the pen of Rastamji Eduljee Dastur Peshotan Sanjana. (Zarathushtra and Zarathushtrianism in the Avesta : Otto Harrosowitz, Leipzig). Written as it is by a Parsi priest of high intellectual qualifications, this modest work of less than three hundred pages will, we doubt it not, be widely read both by the members of his own faith and also by those, both savants and others, who seek to know the secrets of the Avestan religion, and will, in view of the combination of keen analysis with simplicity of diction which it presents, rank in the future as a standard guide to the fundamental basis of Parsi customs and belief. The book opens with a succinct survey of the people of the Avesta, their origin, their country, their constitution, their chronology and their calendar ; and the author by a brief but none the-less-credible chain of reasoning points out, in opposition to the teaching of the Bundahesh and several modern scholars, that Airyana-Vaeja, the kingdom of Vishtasp and the cradle of the Avestan nation, "lay in the north of Eastern Iran and covered some portion more or less about the 65th degree of longitude west and the 40th degree of latitude north,"—or in other words that it coincided roughly with modern Afghanistan. It would be interesting to know what that learned writer Mr. Tilak would say in reply to a theory which is largely subversive of his belief that the regions surrounding the North Pole were the original habitat of both the Indo-Aryan and Irano-Aryan races, and it is worth passing remark that the Vendidad itself describes Airyana-Vaeja as possessing only two months of summer and ten months of severe winter,—conditions which might conceivably apply with more force to regions much further north than the elevated valleys of the Beloustagh and Monstagh mountains in the north-east of East Iran. On the other hand the Parsi author does not pretend to theorise anent the home of his people prior to the last glacial epoch; and his view that the ancestors of his people lived at a comparatively recent *geological* period in the uplands of Eastern Iran does not really conflict with Mr. Tilak's polar theory and is as likely to be correct as any one of the views held by scholars of both the East and the West.

The teachings of the Bundahesh are again rejected by the author when discussing the date of Zoroaster ; and he likewise places himself in opposition to the influential body of thinkers which cannot regard Zoroaster as a real historic personage. That Zoroaster actually lived, prayed, wrestled with sin, preached and died on this earth, Dastur Peshotan Sanjana most emphatically declares ; and he further fixes the date of his life in the tenth century before Christ,—a conclusion which has actually received the approval of illustrious Avestan scholars like Dr. Mills, Dr. Geiger, Dr. Weisback, Dr. Fuhrer and others. We can safely commend to the public the author's analytical discussion of these questions, as also of the question of Zoroaster's character and birthplace ; but we cannot quite fathom his meaning when he describes "sensuousness" as the most important element in Zoroaster's character. The ordinary modern meaning of this word is so obviously in conflict with what the author tells us, and indeed with what we know, of Zoroaster's temperament that he had better have omitted the word altogether than have sought to justify it by ascribing to it a meaning, namely sensitiveness, which in modern parlance it rarely, if ever, conveys. The influence of Zoroastrianism upon the Christian, Jewish and Mahomedan religions is briefly touched upon both in the earlier and later portions of the work, and the debt which Islam and its eschatology owes to the faith preached by Zarathushtra is very clearly pourtrayed. A very useful sketch of the political history of ancient Iran, which proves *inter alia* that the tolerance of later Sassanian rule paved the way for the decline of Zoroastrianism, is followed by a very remarkable chapter entitled "God in the Avesta." Here the author again challenges, but perhaps with somewhat less success, the ordinary view of the Avestan creeds; for he denies absolutely the theory of dualism which that religion has usually been supposed to inculcate, and endeavours to prove that the Avestan creed is purely monotheistic. "Angra Mainyu" writes Dr. Geiger in his review of the work, "does not signify a superhuman being at all—and in this thesis lies the chief point of argument—but the desire inborn in man to do bad actions, the bad desire or the bad mind which battles against Spenta Mainyu, the good and pious mind. It is evident that this view, if further proved, is destined to throw a new light upon the nature of Zarathustrian religion." The author likewise denies the alleged nature-worship of the Avestan faith ; but on neither subject are his arguments quite as convincing as we should have wished, and from the wording of Dr. Geiger's remarks given above we may perhaps assume that even he is not prepared to accept straightway and without further argument the view put forward by the erudite and enthusiastic Parsi author.

The penultimate chapter is devoted to a discussion of the ethics of the Avesta and of the duties which man owes to God, to his fellowmen and to himself ; and certainly the sublimity of Zoroaster's practical faith is such as might commend it to the followers of all creeds. It inculcates, for example, a spirit of cleanliness and charity quite comparable with the morality of the Christian Gospel ; and we can hardly feel surprised at the great warmth and enthusiasm with which the author speaks of the Zarathustrian doctrine and its founder. One can only hope that the author's co-religionists will study this work, particularly the latter portion of it ; for the full acceptance and the practical carrying-out of the rules of their ancient faith cannot fail to render them more stable and more praiseworthy in the sight of other men, and will go far towards eradicating minor evils, such as purse-pride, which are prone to affect the younger members of a small but wealthy community.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

MR. Urquhart A. Forbes is the author of an important work on the Law of Savings Banks, but we cannot remember his name as that of an authority on Indian subjects. However, he has contributed to the *London Quarterly Review* an article, which, if as we presume he is without actual Indian experience, does credit to his acquisitive powers. The article is entitled "India in the Twentieth Century" and is mainly a review of four books published during 1904-06. Mr. Forbes says it is to be hoped that the recent tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales in India will, amongst other beneficial results to be anticipated from it, have the effect of arousing Englishmen from a general indifference with regard to all that concerns that country. Though India, as was well said by Mr. Morley, "holds one of three or four master-keys of the strength of Great Britain," and though the British Government is as responsible for the well-being of its 300,000,000 of inhabitants as it is for those of these islands, it is only on the rare occasions when some crisis in its affairs calls for the special intervention of Parliament that we trouble ourselves in any way to consider what this responsibility implies. Though Parliament is always ready to exercise its powers of control over officials whose life-long experience of the character and needs upon Indian fellow subjects especially qualifies them to deal with them, neither its members nor those who elect them, make any effort to acquire that knowledge of India which alone can render their influence with its affairs beneficial." We must be fair. We do not think very much encouragement is given to members of Parliament to acquire a knowledge of India at first hand. An M. P. who spends the recess in a journey to India, as an earnest inquirer, ought not to be sneered at and reviled as a globe-trotting busybody if he makes a sincere effort to inform himself regarding the real conditions of British rule. We do not, of course, refer to that egregious person who, in a tour through India, confines his investigations to ascertaining the opinions of only one class of the community and that perhaps the most "judgmatical" class. But to return to Mr. Forbes, he finds a set-off to the indifference to India (if it is indifference and not diffidence, born of necessarily inadequate information) of our stay-at-home fellow countrymen. "Happily for us and for its peoples, the Englishman, while in his native country is" Mr. Forbes writes "content, in nine cases out of ten, to delegate his rights in the management of public affairs to others, and even to allow his thinking to be done for him, seldom fails in entering the public service in India to develop the hitherto innate capacity for governing, and governing as many of our Indian officials have from the earliest days with a strong and patriotic sense of duty, firmness, fairness, and sagacity which Mr. Morley, in his speech described as being the characteristics of these so-called sun-dried bureaucrats' to-day. Owing to the increased facilities for rapid communication, few of the latter now have the opportunities for acquiring that intimacy with the natives which resulted from the transformation in some cases into semi-Asiatics of such of their predecessors as spent the greater part or even the whole of their lives in India : but the large majority of them are still no less animated by the same kindly feeling and humanity which in men like Clive, Nicholson, Jacob, Malcolm, and Henry Lawrence won the affection and admiration of the Hindus." England, he continues, may fairly claim to have striven from the first to govern India for the benefit of its inhabitants, and a few more striking tributes have been paid to our work in this direction than the observation of Prince Bismarck, that "if England were to lose all its intellectual heroes of the past what it has done for India would be enough to render its name immortal. But gratifying as this opinion where supported by the evidence above adduced is to our national vanity it would be disastrous to the further progress of that work if we regarded it as completed. Mr. Forbes's article, though containing nothing new to those who are or have been on the spot, is useful and we may hope that other publicists will be encouraged by his example to make a similar intelligent study of Indian affairs from the materials at their disposal.

AUSTRALIA'S CAPITAL.

THOUGH the Commonwealth of Australia has now been established for more than five years it is still without a capital. Several sites have been suggested, inspected and reported upon, but as quickly rejected and the Committee which was appointed for the purpose of making a selection is still journeying hither and thither in search of a home. As a correspondent observed the other day "the Federal Parliamentarian farce of looking for a Federal capital site is still being played by a certain section of the House of Representatives, who have scoured every portion of New South Wales from Kiandra's snowy mountains to the North Coast's coral strand." The Australian people are growing somewhat impatient about it and their friends in other parts of the world sympathise with them, wondering why their representatives cannot come to some conclusion. In order to get over local jealousies the framers of the constitution provided that no existing capital should be chosen and to placate the hesitating State of New South Wales it was agreed that the new capital should be in that Colony. Here is the precise wording of the section : "The seat of Government of the Commonwealth shall be determined by the Parliament and shall be within territory which shall have been granted to, or acquired by the Commonwealth, and shall be in the State of New South Wales and be distant not less than one hundred miles from Sydney. Such territory shall contain an area of not less than one hundred square miles and such portion thereof as shall consist of Crown lands to the Commonwealth without any payment therefor. The Parliament shall sit at Melbourne until it meets at the seat of Government." Parliament still sits at Melbourne and Melbourne does not seem in any hurry to get rid of it. Considering that so small an area is prescribed, every inch of ground within a hundred miles radius of Sydney might, we should think, have easily been inspected by this time. Most of the country lawyers have begun to take the matter in hand and according to some it seems that the framers of the constitution assumed either that some State would grant certain territory or that the Commonwealth would acquire certain territory, before the Parliament chose a site and therefor, the section provided that the seat of Government "shall be determined by the Parliament" not within territory which shall be granted or acquired, but within territory which "shall have been" granted or acquired. And so a legal quibble stands in the way. Let the lawyers fight among themselves if they will, but the outcome most probable seems to us that Melbourne will so long remain the temporary seat of Government that people will become so accustomed to the arrangement that they will ask for the rescission of the section and Melbourne will be recognised as the Capital for all time. Every day that passes the chances of any spot within a hundred miles of Sydney becoming the capital, grow smaller.

THERE will be a Smoking Concert (Ladies' Night) at the Gymkhana to-night at 9-30.

DURING a gambling row on Wednesday night in Jokabazar, Calcutta, a Hindu carter was beaten to death.

THE Chitral Relief Column left Kela Drosh on the 17th instant for Ziaret, where they meet an escort and start for India on the 18th idem.

THE Calcutta Corporation have valued the Town Hall with the ground upon which it stands at Rs. 8,45,941. The Corporation ask for the Curzon Garden in exchange for the Town Hall site.

THE ravages of the Boll worm still continue in parts of the Punjab Canal Colonies. Their full effect upon cotton crops cannot, however, be yet estimated.

THE Government intend making the Alipore Lines, with the Station Military Hospital alongside of the Presidency General Hospital at Calcutta into Cantonments.

THE *London Gazette* announces that His Excellency Maharajah Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang Rana Bahadur, G.C.S.I., is granted the honorary rank of Major-General in the Army.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday from Europe by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Oriental were :—Sir H. A. Farringdon and Lady Farringdon, Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Nagpur, and Lady Hughes.

HIS HIGHNESS SIR SAYAJI RAO, G.C.S.I., Gaekwar of Baroda, did not return to Bombay by the P. and O. mail steamer Oriental, as he was expected to do. It is alleged that the cause of His Highness's unexpected detention in England is a motor accident.

YESTERDAY afternoon His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan, arrived here from Simla by the Punjab mail train, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus, where a large number of Khojas accorded him a most enthusiastic welcome. Floral presentations were made, after which His Highness drove, amidst the cheers of those present, to his bungalow at Mazagon.

WE learn that Archbishop Coudert has received a telegram intimating that the Very Reverend Father Isidore Bell, Vicar-General of Colombo, has been appointed assistant to the Superior-General of the Order of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, of which the Missionaries Apostolic of the Archdiocese of Colombo and the Diocese of Jaffna are members. This is an important promotion for Father Bell, placing him in a position of much responsibility and eminence. Father Bell's many friends will be glad to hear of the honour done him by the Order. Father Bell had been twenty-three years in Ceylon, beginning in 1884, after his ordination by Archbishop Bonjean. He worked at Moratuwa, Kotahena, Kegalle, the Hewagam korale, Bolawalana, Kalutara, and Katunayaka. In 1893, he was made Superior-General of the Oblates in the Colombo Archdiocese, and acted for many years as Vicar-General. Father Bell's future career lies in Rome, his head-quarters being the Mother House of the Oblate Congregation in the city.

IT is not the good fortune of many to spend a day in a Carthusian Monastery. Such, however, was the lot of a writer recently, the monastery being the Carthusian House at Parkminster, Sussex, the largest monastery in Europe—some people say in the world. It took ten years to build. At the gate three white statues took my eye. Right over the doorway was one of the Blessed Virgin, and on either side others of St. John the Baptist and St. Burno, the Patron Saint and Founder of the Carthusian Order. The Brother porter received me kindly and conducted me to the guest-room, where the Brother in charge entertained me till my priest friend came. The dress or habit which the monks wear is white : the Lay Brothers wear brown till they are professed, that is, after being ten years in the Order. They then make Solemn Profession. No flesh meat is allowed inside the walls. Tea, coffee, or milk are not allowed either unless the monk be ill. Without any breakfast he goes to work.

CAPTAIN WILKES, of the British steamer Indrashima which arrived at New York on the 11th instant from Java, gives a thrilling account of a duel which took place on board his ship between a large tiger named Nero and a python. While the "Indrashima" was running through a cyclone, a tremendous sea swept the decks where the tiger and a number of pythons were confined. The boxes in which the pythons were kept were smashed, and floated about the deck, while the tiger was swimming in his cage to keep himself above water. One of the pythons, 22ft. long, managed to escape from its box, and wriggling its head through the tiger's cage, began to attack him. The tiger replied by viciously pawing at the python, ripping its body up with his claws. The snake tried vainly to twist its coils around the body of its enemy, but was handicapped by the heavy seas which kept swamping the cage. The encounter lasted about five minutes, when, with a sound like the ripping of a big piece of calico, Nero tore the serpent asunder. Finally, the tiger pulled the remains of the python into the cage and made a meal of them.

"EX-NON-COM." contributes an interesting little article to the September number of the *United Service Magazine* on "The Food of the Soldier." He shows pretty clearly that, "despite half a century of reform and a deluge of literature," much has still to be done to bring Army messing up to a proper state of efficiency. The secret of the defective character of the soldier's mess is, in the writer's opinion, to be found in the unpreparedness and unwillingness of soldier-cooks for their work. Men, he says, are selected at random from the ranks, totally regardless of their qualifications, and without training are thrust into a cookhouse to prepare dinner for a company of men. The cooking "is at its best primitive, and at its worst absolutely ruinous to any stomach but that of an ostrich." Moreover, the whole bread allowance being issued in the morning, "it must, and often does, happen that the hungry lad is without bread for tea or supper." Again, "a healthy soldier is required to go from 4-30 p.m. (when his meal consists of what bread he has remaining from breakfast and dinner, washed down with tea) to 8 a.m., the following morning without food other than what he privately buys."

LORD METHUEN, as Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Command, has issued a circular on the Militia Infantry training in 1906. There is little doubt, he says, that the efficiency of Battalions differs far more than it should—far more, for instance, than in the Imperial Yeomanry. In no case is there the slightest want of keenness, but there is a lack of self-confidence, amongst some Officers, which is bound to make itself felt in the ranks. The musketry course is now so easy that it is not quite clear why there are so many third-class shots. Possibly it is on account of the musketry course having to be hurried. On the other hand, in certain Battalions, the results obtained tend to show that either the course is too easy or that sufficient supervision is not exercised at the firing point or in the butts. The shortage in officers and men is, no doubt, a very serious matter, and Commanding Officers very rightly refuse to fill up the vacancies among the Officers with any but really eligible candidates, both from a social and military point of view. Whether it is wise to maintain the present number of Companies in Battalions in which there is never the slightest likelihood of the establishments being attained is a question well worthy of consideration.

# ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

## THE SOCIALISTS AND THE LIBERALS.

The capture by the Independent Labour Party of the Amalgamated Railway Servants is decidedly the most interesting event of the week, politically, but its importance is, I think, being somewhat aggravated, and, at any rate, it is a far cry to Germany, where the Social Democrats have displaced the old Liberal party. The same thing may occur here in course of time, but Socialism in England is very different from what it is in Germany, or rather it is in a vastly different position. In England, the Socialists are without a leader of commanding position and they are a house divided against themselves, the Social Democratic Federation refusing to combine with the Independent Labour Party. What is feared most by many people is that the highly-organised trade unions may be drawn into the I. L. P. net and be committed to Socialism without knowing it. In Germany, as is well known, many men have joined the Socialist party and has helped to make it the force it is at present, not because they are collectivists but because they are in sympathy with the other aims that the leaders have the shrewdness to profess. By their general policy and fighting attitude, Herr Babel and his friends have attracted to their banner men who, in other circumstances, would belong to different political combinations. Shall we see the same thing here? That depends largely upon the manner in which the older political organisations act. There are those who think that, if the time has not already come, it is not very distant when the two historic parties should cease fighting over the trumpery questions that now too often divide them and offer a combined front to the socialist evil. Personally, as I have said, a great deal of the alarm expressed in some quarters, is in my opinion, a little overdone.

One swallow does not make a summer; and because a single trade union—not numerically an unimportant one, I admit—has directed that in future its Members of Parliament, or rather the members it supports, shall take the pledge of the I. L. P. and obey its whip, it does not follow that the democracy are just yet going over *en masse* to Messrs. Keir-Hardie and Co. Mr. Richardson Bell, the member for Derby—I suppose the greatest or, at all events, one of the greatest railway centres in the Kingdom—seems to have his constituents behind him; and he is confident that if the whole of the members of the Society were polled, the resolution adopted at the Cardiff Conference on Tuesday would not be confirmed. If the adhesion of the railway men is calculated to make Mr. Keir-Hardie more boastful than, ever the decision of the Miners' Federation—a more important body—not to join the I. L. P. must damp his spirits. The ballot of the miners was taken upon two points, first, the advisability or otherwise of the Labour Representation Committee (another name for the I. L. P), and secondly the amendment in some particulars of the present arrangements as to trade union members of Parliament. For joining, there were 92,222 against 101,714, majority 9,492. The majority in favour of amending the Parliamentary scheme was between 2,000 and 3,000. An analysis of the voting shows that the Socialists, or rather the I. L. P., have their greatest support in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Scotland (of all places), and South Wales. In the Midlands and North Wales the opponents of amalgamation are in an enormous majority. In North Wales, the number in favour of joining forces with the L. R. C. was only 295, while 2,528 voted on the other side. Of course, the L. R. C. is thinking of its Treasury Chest, but I suppose that their increased aggressiveness is, partly at any rate, due to that candid speech of the Liberal Scottish whip whose action has to-day been endorsed by the Scottish Liberal Association at its meeting at Peebles. By 55 to 34, the Association declared that it is the duty of the party to present strenuous opposition to all candidates who are not prepared to dissociate themselves from the Socialists. The Master of Elibank stated, at a luncheon held after the above decision was arrived at, that if the Conference had not supported him—the Liberals as a party have not so far given him much support—he would have resigned the office of Whip. He also declared that the Socialists were, in some respects, like a body of malignant wreckers who would destroy the Liberal party if they could and build up a tyranny in its place.

## THE MAHOMEDAN DEPUTATION.

The Moslem Deputation to the Viceroy was timely in more senses than one. The act that Parliament is in recess has enabled the Press to pay more attention to the matter than it would have been able to do if the two Houses were sitting. I have not space to deal with the various comments on the judiciously-worded memorial and Lord Minto's statesmanlike reply, but I cannot forbear to quote the following passage from the *Daily Telegraph's* leader :—"There is a very small percentage of Anglo-Indian retired Civil Servants who support and encourage the "mild Hindu." Of course there is. The system by which we select our Indian Civil Service—though undoubtedly the best available—is certain to produce a minority of clever cranks, who, though capable of passing every kind of "examination," are more ignorant of human nature than their native servants. A few of them return home with pensions at a comparatively early age, get themselves elected for Parliament, and talk plausible nonsense to ignorant people in the House of Commons and on public platforms. And, gradually, these persons—doctrinaire Radicals of the most unpractical kind—impress upon their countrymen the idea that India is clamouring for self-government." A few sentences from the *Tribune* may also be commended to the notice of the gentlemen who wish to go too fast. "India is not ripe—and cannot, as a whole, for many generations be ripe—for anything like a European system of election resting on an individual franchise. At present the native element on the Viceroy's Council is nominated from above. The most that we can for some time hope for is to substitute a system of nomination from below, or, rather, to be guided in our nominations by the choice of the several communities."

## THE KING AND THE CITY.

In London civic circles there is a good deal of talk about the further hitch that has occurred in reference to the opening of the new Central Criminal Court by the King. The event has been at least once previously postponed owing to the date suggested by the Corporation being inconvenient to His Majesty, and now the King has intimated his inability to peform the ceremony this month. If, however, the proceedings can be deferred till the early spring, His Majesty promises to give the City's request his favourable consideration. After a "long debate" *in camera* yesterday, the Court of Common Council decided to make a further representation to the King in order to ascertain whether His Majesty can open the Court in November or December. There have been more important buildings than the City's new Sessions Court opened without troubling the Sovereign, and I should have thought that the proper person to turn the key in the imposing, but not specially remarkable, structure erected on the site of the Old Bailey was the Lord Mayor. The Common Council's persistency in the matter is, perhaps, to be explained by that hankering for knighthoods with which the average Common Councillor is inordinately afflicted, and it would serve Bumbledom right if His Majesty after all finds himself precluded from gratifying their vanity. As it is, honours are much too cheap in this country and I can see no earthly reason why the worthy but undistinguished Chairman of the Committee which has "superintended" the erection of the new Court-house should receive the accolade. Indeed, I am not sure that, under a sterner rule, he would not have been sent to the Tower for surmounting the building with a miserable little imitation of the dome of St. Paul's.

## CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

Mr. Frank Geary's is not the only Bombay name in the list of successful Civil Service candidates to which I referred last week. The old friends of Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, ex-Commissioner of Customs, and Mr. H. J. Parsons, formerly High Court Judge, will be glad to have seen that each of those gentleman has a son amongst the fortunate competitors. I mentioned the remarkable success of Balliol, but I was not aware when I wrote that of the eighty-four places, Oxford secures at least 51, showing, I imagine, that the training there is more suited to this examination than the curriculum of Cambridge or that of the other Universities. Last year, when the number of places was 82, the disproportion was not so considerable, Oxford securing 36, Cambridge 28, and the remaining institutions 18. The fact that the leading man this time, Mr. Niemeyer, has about 650 fewer marks than the gentleman who headed the list in 1905, is, I see, attributed to the new regulations which have been designed to check the growing tendency to cram, and the way this is done is to set a limit to the number of subjects that can be taken up by candidates. "It was hoped," we are told, "that henceforward University candidates might find their normal academical course sufficient to win them places in the list, and the result has certainly been very successful—at least from the Oxford point of view." Shade of Walter Wren! *Apropos* of marks, we are reminded of Mr. Berriedale Keith's achievement a few years ago—5382, which established a record. Mr. Keith, who is at the Colonial Office, is one of three brothers who have done extraordinarily well in examinations and two of whom are serving in Burma as members of the Indian Covenanted Civil Service. One of these has recently been home on leave and left for Rangoon on Monday in the Bibby steamer.

## ENGINEERING EXHIBITION AT OLYMPIA.

This year's (Sept.-Oct. 1906) exhibition is fairly representative of the manufacturing section of the industry. The leading feature may be said to be machine tools, with gas engines a healthy second. A large number of the tools are, naturally, American. It is now possible to obtain a tool to perform practically any operation requiring continuous repetition ; and, although, at first sight, it would appear that thereby the skilled handicraftsman is in danger of becoming extinct, it is probable that he himself, if consulted, would prefer to have the making of such articles as screws, bolts, terminals, and the other small matters, to be turned out in thousands, made in a machine, than become the machine himself by monotonous repetition of movement. The American machine tool of the present day is capable of performing such an infinity of delicate movements that in many lines it will give the finish formerly only obtainable by hand working ; but, to effect this, it threatens to become so complicated as to need a person who has been brought up with it to tell which of the numerous handles operations are commenced with. The idea of setting absolutely unskilled labour to work on one of these tools is not feasible. Unskilled labour would either make a waster of the machine or himself. Probably, however, we should learn from this that, in America, there is no such thing as unskilled labour. It is in simplicity of design that the English-made tools still hold their own against competitors. In this line there are several most important exhibits. While on the subject of machine tools, a matter worthy of the attention of future exhibitors occurs to the observer. It is impossible for the business man, in the short time at his disposal for visiting these exhibitions, to satisfy himself which of a number of machine tools shown is likely to be of importance to him personally. To ascertain the particular advantages of each one of fifty such machines, either by examination or by questioning the attendants, would take about eight hours, and the large proportion of visitors spend probably two on the whole exhibition. The value of the advertisement to the exhibitors would, therefore, be much enhanced if each tool had over it a card briefly describing the nature of the work performed by it, so that a potential buyer could tell at a glance if the stand contained any novelty of importance to him or not. Among the novelties, perhaps, the most striking is a condenser, in which the steam passes through rows of flat tubes, or plates, which are cooled by a draught of air from a fan. The advantages claimed include supply of hot air for drying purposes. The exhibition, as a whole, is very well run. The annex i fitted with billiard tables a cafe concert, and like aids to social intercourse. But, perhaps, the most attractive exhibit to the majority of visitors is an electric fountain, fitted with ventilating fans, at once cooling the air and providing a centre of attraction for the hall. The fountain is illuminated by electricity, and shows many coloured lights.

## OLLA PODRIDA.

Mr. Brodrick is on a visit to South Africa and assisted the other night at a banquet in "Joburg," where Lord Selbourne, who is an ex-Director of the P. and O. Company, urged South Africans to bury the hatchet and adopt as their motto "*Quis separabit*" Mr. Brodrick was also called upon to speak, and he observed that the Mother Country gave the Colonies statesmen of her best. But she has never offered them Mr. Brodrick and, perhaps, they would not—they are very frank—thank her if she did.

The London correspondent of a country daily, referring to the Viceroy's reply to the Mahomedan Deputation, says :— "A full report of his (Lord Minto's) speech reached the India Office early on Tuesday morning, and the leading officials at once proceeded to consider it, a very prolonged conference taking place." *Credat Judæus Apella*. It is tolerably certain that the speech of the Viceroy did not contain anything material that was not known beforehand to those "leading officials" of the India Office whom it at all concerned.

The Executive Council of the National Chamber of Trade has passed a resolution calling for an amendment of the law so that married women may be made bankrupts. Some who suffer from the extravagance of their spouses might also be glad of another little rectification in the Statute Book of the realm, namely, one that would prevent spendthrift wives from driving their husbands to bankruptcy.

The laughing philosopher of the London Police Courts was in great form on Wednesday. He had before him a "smartly dressed" young woman, who was charged with fraudulently obtaining board and lodging. She alleged that she was an actress, and one of the witnesses called was Mr Seymour Hicks, who knew nothing about her. Mr. Seymour Hicks begged Mr. Plowden to have his (witness's) name kept out of the newspapers as he was so much before the public. Mr. Plowden observed : "I am afraid I cannot assist you in these matters" slily adding. "We all have to suffer in the same way."

The profession of the interesting prisoner mentioned above reminds me of a little incident. Some years ago a young man, who was in trouble through having unorthodox views on the subject of *meum et tuum*, pretended that he had been special correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* in a certain campaign, and the detective in charge of the case pressed me to give evidence denying the man's statement. This I consented to do, and in the witness-box I ventured to allude to the then more frequent practice of men like the prisoner at the bar describing themselves as journalists. The learned judge assented but as I was leaving the Court, an elderly barrister stopped me and remarked *sotto voce* "You are too sensitive. All the gentlemen in this Court are journalists and all the ladies actresses." "That may be so," I replied, "but as a journalist I should be glad if the gentlemen would give the Bar a turn and describe themselves as barristers." I admit that this would be made difficult by the existence of the Law List, whereas anybody whose identity is unknown can safely call himself a journalist.

I cut the following from the advertisement columns of a London newspaper :—

London or country.—Will any one kindly give country Lady Week's Hospitality? Refs exchanged—B.

The other day a country person advertised for some rich person who would give him a motor-car, and a lady by the same agency has been requesting some nobleman to lend her gratis his town house. Is self respect one of the declining virtues?

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—The success of operations in the Civil Walker Hospital (a number of cases of appendicitis—a well-known journalist—amongst others) suggests that many sick instead of being sent home to bear all the discomforts and vibration of a steamer might well be asked to consider the alternative of an operation at such a Station as Simla, in a climate naturally aseptic. Just as Kusauli is the place for inoculation against Rabies, such a station in Simla might be selected as the place for general operations instead of a voyage Home for treatment.

# BIRMINGHAM AND INDIA.

## GOVERNMENT'S VETO ON IMPORTED ARMS OBJECTED TO.

### Illegitimate Traffic in Sporting Rifles Impossible.

CHANGES IN THE RULES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

The *Times* says that the Birmingham Gun Trade is protesting strongly against the Indian Government's further restriction on the importation of arms. They argue that the sporting rifles now prohibited are so expensive that illegitimate traffic in them is impossible.

[The revised orders of the Government of India regarding the importation of rifles of ·450 and ·303 bores and ammunition adapted to such rifles were published the other day:—The Government of India have now decided, in suppression of all previous orders on the subject, to prohibit, subject to narrowly-defined exceptions, the importation of all rifles of ·450 and ·303 bores, irrespective of the size of their chamber and action, and consequently of all ammunition which can be fired from such weapons. These exceptions are (a) in the case of ·303 rifles, single barrelled weapons sighted to over 1,000 yards imported *bona fide* for match-shooting purposes, and brought on to the equipment list of the regiment or corps to which the importer belongs by the persons mentioned, and subject to the conditions laid down in Home Department notification No. 1982, dated the 11th May, 1903, and (b) in the case of ammunition, such reasonable amount as is required for use with weapons of the prohibited bores which are already in the lawful possession of persons in this country. This change now made in the rules will be embodied in the revised rules under the Arms Act, which will shortly be issued.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## GERMAN MILITARY HOAX.

### Bogus Captain's Daring Escapade.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

The Berlin Hoax is still the engrossing topic in Germany. The police are in possession of the photograph of the bogus Captain, who is a clever swindler and has already served a year's penal servitude. The uniform he wore has been discovered in South Berlin.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

The amazing audacity and thoroughness of the Koepenick *coup de main* has diverted the whole of Germany through the readiness with which Imperial Troops and the whole of the local police force obeyed the bogus Captain, and the absolute submission of all the victims to the supposed Imperial order is regarded as the *reductio ad absurdum* of German militarism.

[The story of the hoax above referred to was telegraphed yesterday. A man dressed as a Captain stopped a squad of guardsmen returning from drill and ordered them to accompany him to Koepenick where he entered the Town Hall and arrested the Mayor and Cashier and sent them under a guard to Berlin. He then seized £250 sterling on the ground of a bogus imperial order regarding the Municipal irregularities and ordered the guardsmen to remain in occupation of the Town Hall. He then decamped in a motor car.]

## DANISH PRINCES GOING EAST.

### Financial Schemes in China and Japan

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

Prince Waldemar and Prince George of Greece have left Copenhagen for Naples, where they embark on board the "Birma," in company with a party of Danish financiers representing the East Asiatic Company. Their trip will cover Siam, China, and Japan.

## M. SARRIEN.

### French Premier's Expected Resignation.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

M. Sarrien, the French Premier, will tender his resignation to-day to President Falliers officially.

## CYCLONE AT HAVANA.

### Cables Interrupted.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

A telegram from New York says that the cable between America and Cuba became interrupted after the receipt of a message reporting a cyclone at Havana.

## A CRETAN QUESTION

### M. Zaimis Installed.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

Mr. Zaimis has enthusiastically acclaimed at Crete.

## THE SOAP COMBINE.

### Grocers Preparing to Fight.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 19.

The Grocers are preparing to fight the Soap Combine.

[The prime mover in the proposed amalgamation of English soap manufacturing firms, the names of which have not yet been made public, appear to be two well known houses, one in Liverpool, and the other at Leeds, while it is understood in Bristol that Messrs. Christopher Thomas and Co., are also concerned. Negotiations have been proceeding for some time between Messrs. Lever Bros. and Messrs. Christopher Thomas and Co., who are the largest soap producers in the West and a momentous meeting of directors of both firms is expected on Tuesday. It is stated that the firms involved will be principally makers of scouring and household soaps, washing powders and compounds. It is agreed even by makers of high-class toilet soaps that the proposed combine is likely to be a formidable one.]

## POLICE CORRUPTION.

### London Constables Tampered with by Book-Makers.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 19.

Unpleasant revelations have been made concerning the Metropolitan police and their methods. It has been elicited by a Commission, before which a book maker stated he had paid the police £200 a year for non-molestation. The names of the bribe-takers have been handed in.

# CHANNEL TUNNEL ONCE MORE.

## LORD MAYOR'S INFLUENCE SOUGHT BY FRANCE.

### How the Tunnel was begun, and Why it was Stopped.

RENEWED HOPES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

The Lord Mayor and his party have returned to London.

The growing cordiality between France and England has revived the talk of the Channel Tunnel scheme. The Chief Engineer of the French Northern Railway, at the departure of the Lord Mayor, delivered an address at the railway station dwelling upon the utility of the execution of the scheme to commerce. The mistrust which had stopped the scheme had, he said, disappeared.

[It is only natural that France, which has always been as keen on the Channel Tunnel as England has been against it, should avail itself of the presence of the Lord Mayor of London in Paris to get in one more word on behalf of its favourite project. Certainly there never was a time when the two countries had less cause to fight shy of each other than now. British Governments have always funked the Channel tunnel. While French statesmen have held up their hands in holy horror at the suggestion that the tunnel might be used for the purposes of an invasion, British Military authorities have looked beyond France, and contemplated the possibility of a German army having the tunnel in its hands. Nevertheless, it is difficult to account for British fear of the tunnel, seeing how quickly it could be flooded when it became dangerous. The Tunnel, it may be recalled, is one of the oldest engineering scheme, still unconsummated. It has been on the tapis for well over a century. It has, too, got beyond the mere plans. The man to whom the credit of inaugurating the Tunnel was due was the late Sir Edward Watkin, of Watkin Tower fame. In 1881 he, as chairman of the South Eastern Railway Company, commenced the work. Shafts were sunk near Folkestone, and experimental headings were driven 2,000 yards under the sea, on the line of the tunnel. The heading, seven feet in diameter, was cut by a Beaumont boring machine having two arms with steel teeth, and driven by compressed air, the usual rate of progress being fifteen lineal yards a day. But as the tunnel progressed the Government daily grew more tremulous; and at last Sir Edward, who had been entrusted with important diplomatic and engineering commissions by Government in different parts of the world, and had some obligations to remember, threw up the work, and permitted nervous English Generals and statesmen to sleep o' nights once more.

It may be added that there are no insuperable engineering difficulties in the way of the tunnel. At the proposed point of crossing the deepest part of the Channel is 210 feet, and as the beds on the English side and those on the French side, so far as relates to the grey chalk and chalk marl, are each 225 feet thick, it is assumed that those strata are continuous and that the tunnel would be driven through a water-tight material. Naturally France's hopes of the Channel Tunnel becoming an accomplished fact have been revived by the *entente cordiale*.

Speaking at the dinner of the French Chamber or Commerce in London on May 6th, M. Cambon, the Ambassador, said he was heartily in favour of the enterprise, and hopeful views were expressed at a traffic conference held at Paris in the same month by representatives of the Northern of France and the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway Companies.]

In response to an appeal of the French Chamber of Commerce in London, M. Peltereau, a member of the Paris Chamber of Commerce, presented a report on this enterprise to the latter body, which adopted it at a sitting on May 11th, 1904. The following are the conclusions which were entirely approved: "Considering that the establishment of a railway between France and England appears feasible; considering that this natural bond of union would be greatly to the economic interest of both countries; considering that this great enterprise, drawing still closer the ties of friendship between the two peoples, would become a work fruitful in good results for the peace and well-being of the world, we express the hope that land communication by rail will be established across the Channel." M. Peltereau, who went fully into the history of the scheme, dealt with its moral and social as well as its economic aspects. He accepted 250,000,000 francs as the probable cost of the tunnel, and 100,000,000 as the cost of a bridge, to which, however, various technical objections had been raised. At the meeting of the Channel Tunnel Company in London on December 7th, Mr. T. Thackthwaite, who presided, said the time was fast approaching when they would again appeal to Parliament.

## CAPTAIN HALLIDAY'S FUNERAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 19.

The funeral of the late Captain Halliday of the Royal Engineers took place this morning and was very largely attended. The firing party from the 93rd Highlanders was drawn up at the residence of the deceased in Stavely Road. The coffin was placed on a gun-carriage and covered with the Union Jack which was smothered with wreaths. At the cross roads a large assembly of Officers awaited with the band of the 93rd Highlanders and marched to the cemetery, the Pipers playing a Dirge and the band playing Chopin's "Marche Funeral." At the cemetery the coffin was laid in its last resting place by the Non-Commissioned Officers of the Royal Engineers. The service was taken by the Reverend R. Wormell, after which three volleys were fired, the band playing a few bars of the "Dead March in Saul" between intervals. No 19 Company of the Bombay Sappers and Miners—the deceased's former company—lined part of the road to the cemetery.

The deceased, who was suffering from heart disease, was being sent Home this mail, but expired almost suddenly in the presence of his wife, for whom great sympathy is felt.

The deceased was very well known in Bombay where he was one time in charge of the Submarine mining. He was also recently at Aden. The Chief Officers of the station were present at the funeral, including General Richardson and General Trevor, besides a good number of civilians, including Mr. McCausland from Bombay, the brother-in-law of the deceased Officer, Mr. Simcox, Collector of Poona, Mrs. Simcox, Mr. & Mrs. Beatty, etc.

A great many wreaths received from the friends and brother-Officers of the deceased who had seen much service in Northern India, were placed over the coffin.

## SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER

### Arrives Privately at Karachi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

KARACHI, OCTOBER 19.

Sir Archibald Hunter, Lieutenant-General Commanding Western Command, and Staff, arrived here from Quetta last evening by the Quetta Mail and left for Bombay by the mail steamer last night. His arrival and departure were private.

The 29th Battery, R. F. A., fired a salute of 17 guns on the arrival of the train last evening.

## DEATH OF BARNEY ALLEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 19.

News by wire has reached Calcutta that Barney Allen suddenly died at Melbourne. He bought up the largest shipment of Race-horses in 1903, when "Cretonne" ran second to "Vasto."

Among other well-known horses imported by him were 'Hoop-Iron," "Nat Gould," "Jim Gasper," "Nameline," "Metalgia," "Loyal," "Never More," "Camira," "Fire-water," "Pat C," "Coal Queen," etc.

# FRANCE'S CLOUD IN MOROCCO

## TRIBES MUSTERING FOR A HOLY WAR.

### French and German Gentlemen Murderously Attacked.

ECHOES OF ALGECIRAS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

The Anti-French agitation in Morocco continues unabated.

General Liantez, commanding the Forces in Algeria, telegraphs that a holy war is preparing and that the tribes have chosen a point of concentration on Wadyghir.

The Sultan's cousin Mulai has visited them and induced them to suspend intestine quarrels in view of taking the field.

[When the mail left anti-French feeling ran high According to the Paris *Temps*, the Diplomatic bodyat Tangier recently adopted a resolution declaring that all their members, in their relations with the Maghzan, must adhere to the principles laid down by the Algeciras Conference. More particularly in matters concerning public works and concessions no deviation shall be made from the rule of ajudication which is intended to maintain equality for all in the whole economic sphere. With reference to the attack upon M. Lassallas, agent of the Compagnie Marocaine at Marakesh, while he was travelling from Shaffi to that city, it appears that he was ambushed by a considerable force of natives, among whom was the Governor of the district. He was repeatedly fired at, and eventually wounded and taken prisoner. He was then conveyed to the Governor's official residence, and was not released until false documents had been drawn up exonerating the Governor from participation in the attack. M. Lassallas's wound, though severe, is not dangerous, and he has arrived at Marakesh. Letters from the same city also announce that a German merchant there had a narrow escape from assassination by an Arab who attempted to knife him.]

## THE AMIR OF KABUL.

### His Highness' Return to his Capital.

SPECIAL POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 19.

The Amir returned to Kabul on the 4th of October from his summer residence in the Paghman Hills.

Special postal arrangements will be made for the Amir of Kabul during his tour in India. These will be in the hands of Mr. Pilkington, who will be attached to His Highness' suite. He had charge of the postal arrangements during the Royal Tour last winter.

## SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY.

### Visits the Victoria Hospital at Bangalore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCTOBER 19.

His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley, Mr. S. M. Fraser, the Resident, and Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, Dewan of Mysore, paid a visit to the Victoria Hospital, Tata's Silk Farm and the Mysore Imperial Service Transport Workshops to-day. The roads were all decorated and large crowds of people lined the route by which the Governor's party passed. His Excellency was greatly interested in all he had seen, and pleased with his reception by the public of Bangalore.

## SIR CHARLES AND LADY RIVAZ.

### Cordial Send-off from Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 19.

Sir Charles and Lady Rivaz left Simla by a landau at 11 a. m. on Thursday morning. They were seen off from Barnes Court by Major Douglas, Deputy Commissioner, Lady Dane, Mr. and Mrs. Ducane Smythe, Mr. Gamble, General and Mrs. Mahon, General Scott, Member of Council, and Mrs. Turner, Mr. Tallbot and Mr. Isemonger, Deputy Superintendent of Simla.

## RAILWAY BOARD'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 19.

Sir Frederick Upcott, Chairman of the Railway Board, leaves Simla, on the 25th instant, halts at Calcutta from 27th to 31st instant. Reaches Vizagapatam, November 3rd, Madras November 5th, Trichinopoly 6th, Negapatam 7th, Mandapam 8th, Rameshwaram 9th, Quilon 11th, Madras 12th to 14th, Bangalore 16th, Erode 18th, Cananore 19th, Podanur 21st, Coonoor and Ootacamund 22nd, Madras 1st December, Cuddapah 3rd, Guntakal 4th, Raichur 5th, and Bombay December 6th.

This tour of Mr. T. R. Wynne, third member of the Railway Board extends from November 3rd to 30th. He leaves Simla on November 3rd and inspects the Jodhpur, Bikaner Line, thereafter proceeding to Karachi. He then inspects the Quetta branch including the Chaman and Nushki lines, the Dandote Colliery, Khushalgarh that Railway and Loi Shilman line, after which will proceed to Calcutta.

## DURBAR AT POONA.

### Presentation of Sanads.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 19.

At the Durbar held this evening at the Council Hall, Rao Sahib Vinayek Sathe, Revenue Department, Rao Saheb Ramji Pandoo, Police Department, and Rao Saheb Keshoo, Jamadar were presented with Sanads by the Hon'ble Mr. Malcolin Gibbs in the presence of large assemblage. Before presenting Sanads Mr. Gibbs made a speech enlogising the services of each recipients with a distribution of flowers, and pan, the Durbar ended

## GUJARATI SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 19.

A grand meeting of the Gujarati citizens of Lucknow was held yesterday afternoon to celebrate the opening ceremony of the Seth Morarjee Chagavandys Shivajee's Dharmsala, the new building for accommodating the Gujarati School and Library. The [illegible] arrived in procession with silken flags and band. The Head Master of the High School, Pandit Bishumbernath, presided at the meeting, and Mr. Parekh read the report, giving a history of the new building. After some recitations, Mr. J. Bajapaie thanked the donors and congratulated the Gujaratis in securing a permanent building. The meeting closed after voting thanks to the President and the distribution of *pan-supari*.

## FATALLY STUNG BY HORNETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 19.

To-day a lascar who lay down under a tree near the Eden Gardens was so severely stung by hornets that he died in the Medical College Hospital half an hour after admission.

# DREADNOUGHT'S GUNS.

## BATTLESHIP STANDS THE STRAIN OF A RECORD BATTERY

### Another Feather in the Cap of Sir John Fisher.

WORLD'S FASTEST MAN-O'-WAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

Lord Tweedmouth, General Sir Nevill Lyttleton, and Baron Komura were guests at the Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield last night.

Lord Tweedmouth, in his speech, announced that the gunnery trials of the "Dreadnought" were the greatest success. The future, he said, was with great battleships and huge guns. He deprecated pessimistic prognostications regarding the terrible results of a reduction in the Navy. The reduction was after all only small, and economy must not clash with efficiency. He disapproved of long drawn-out programmes, and said that a programme year by year, according to needs, was the best.

General Lyttelton said he was glad that the long neglected Militia was being developed, but, he asked, was the experiment needed?

LATER.

In the gunnery trials of the Dreadnought yesterday in the Channel near Portsmouth each 12-in. was fired separately, and then in pairs, then six, and finally eight simultaneously with full service charge of 265 pounds, and cordite was used. The structure of the vessel, was wholly uninjured by the strain of the immense broadside.

("EMPIRE" SPECIAL.)

CALCUTTA, October 19.

H. M. S. "Dreadnought's" gunnery trials have proved satisfactory. She stood the strain of eight broad-side guns fired simultaneously and only the lighter fittings were shaken and the portlights broken.

[The preliminary trials of the "Dreadnought" have al had very satisfactory results. Her manœuvring power proved exceptionally good, and the ease with which she was steered and handled even at low speeds was very noticeable. The ship proved herself a good sea boat. Although the weather was not sufficiently severe to make this a very thorough test, there was a complete absence of vibration of the structure at all speeds.

The speed of 21·5 knots attained by the "Dreadnought" is half a knot in advance of the estimates, and gives her the proud distinction of being not only the most powerful battleship in the world, but also the fastest. On the service for short runs the two British ships "Triumph" and "Swiftsure" have done 21 knots. They are, after the "Dreadnought" the fastest battleships afloat.

Her gun trials, are of supreme importance, since never before in the history of naval architecture has such a battery as ten 12in. guns been put into any single ship. *Engineering*, writing of the ship as a fighting unit of the Fleet, says there are ten 12in. guns—the most formidable armament yet fitted to any ship. Each of the guns is of 45 calibres in length, firing an 850lbs. shot, with a velocity to give a muzzle energy of something like 48,000 foot-tons.

We have time and again referred to the edurage displayed by Sir John Fisher in thus entirely eliminating the intermediate-sized gun, and confining the primary armament to weapons effective at long ranges. This has increased the size and cost of the battleship, but the gain in fighting efficiency more than compensates for the higher cost, especially as experience at the battle of the Sea of Japan demonstrated that future actions were certain to be fought at long range, and that the smashing effect of the projectiles must be considered, as well as their power of penetration.

The aim in the placement of the guns on the "Dreadnought" was to utilise the greatest possible proportion of gun-power for broadside and end-on fire, while ensuring that the blast from one gun would not affect the gun-crew in any adjacent gun-house. These desiderata, which have not always been realised in foreign ships, have too often been omitted in paper comparisons of gun-power. It is idle to multiply guns if their are of training is deficient, or if the fire of any one gun may at any time be masked by another, or if the blast renders dangerous the occupancy of any adjacent turret. The forward pair of 12-in guns is on a high forecastle, the weapons being about 35 ft. above the load-water line. What may be termed the wing bow-chasing guns—two 12-in guns in a barbette on each side—are on the upper-deck level, nearly 100 ft. abaft the bow guns, and in order that these may fire in line with the keel the forecastle is cut away, forming an embrasure.

The forecastle guns have an angle of fire of about 270 deg., while the two-wing guns have an angle of quite 185 deg. Their location so far aft, and the fact that the sides of the upper deck have been kept clear of all obstructions on each side aft from these gun-houses, has justified this wide arc, and will enable the guns to be used, if found desirable, as additional stern-chasing weapons.

This, however, will be an exceptional condition. Between the aft funnel and the main mast there is a pair of 12-in. guns in barbette mountings on the upper-deck level. These guns have an arc of training of quite 90 deg. on each broadside. Abaft the main mast there are the usual stern barbette guns on the upper-deck level. There are thus three pairs of guns in the centre line of the ship, with two pairs of wing guns placed rather forward of amidships, and eight of the ten guns can be utilised for broadside fire. This latter is the important measure of the gun-power of the "Dreadnought," because broadside fire is the dominant factor in fighting efficiency. It is possible to conceive of a vessel having twelve or sixteen guns so placed that her gun-power would not be as effective as the weapons in the "Dreadnought." The "Dreadnought" is well equipped with machine-guns for repelling torpedo and submarine-boat attack; there are twenty-seven quick-firing guns, most of them 12-pounder weapons of new design and greater power than those of this type hitherto carried on battleships. These are mounted on the upper platforms located between the two funnels.]

## OPIUM SALES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, October 18.

The sales of Bengal Opium in October realised nearly 62 lakhs of Rupees and were really 12½ lakhs better than the estimate, while the seven sales of Bengal Opium up to the end of October realised over 414 lakhs and exceeded the estimate by nearly 68 lakhs. On the other hand, the Pass Duty on Opium exported from Bombay was one lakh and eighty-thousand rupees worse than the estimate in September, and for the official year to the end of September was over 8 lakhs below the Budget Estimate.

## BULLION IMPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 19.

The net imports of Gold and Silver into India during the month of August last were valued at 272 lakhs of rupees and for the Official Year, up to the end of August, at 1302 lakhs.

## "BELIEVER IN SPIRITS."

### Alleged All-cure Man in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 19.

William Francis Karroll, "healer," is now in Calcutta.

When interviewed by the *Statesman's* representative, he said that the gift of healing came to him suddenly, and he gave instances of how he had cured cases when medical men had failed. He mentioned the case of Mrs. Parker, of South Africa who was pronounced an incurable cripple, whom he cured by merely passing his hands over her useless feet. He gave his services free, but had received presents from rich patients. He disavowed being a worker of miracles, but he had cured all sorts of diseases. He was a believer in spirits and had driven them out of patients. He intends staying four months in Calcutta.

# INDIAN CABLE RATES REFORM.

## AUSTRALIA'S EXAMPLE OF 7½d A WORD.

### "Tanner-grams" the Remedy for British Indifference to India.

ONE OF LORD CURZON'S TWELVE TASKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 19.

A *Statesman* special telegram dated London, October 18th, says:—The *Tribune* publishes a strong appeal for the reduction of the cable rates to India, and prints a letter from Lord Curzon, who says:—"I have long deplored the inadequate cable service to India, and I did what I could to improve matters by bringing about a reduction. I have long entertained the opinion that we ought not to rest until we get down to a shilling, or I would even say six-pence a word for private messages. With improved and cheaper communication, the astonishing and melancholy ignorance which now prevails would be diminished and in time dispelled. There has never been a time when the public at both ends suffered more from imperfect and often misleading information than at present."

The *Tribune* emphasises the fact of scanty and inadequate messages of 200 words daily, which means that India is practically a fortnight behind the world.

Those facts have been laid before Mr. Morley, who is sympathetic but powerless, notwithstanding that Australia has arranged a fine service at 7½d. per word for twice the distance.

[Lord Curzon, when Viceroy of India, consistently encouraged agitation in favour of the reduction of telegraphic rates to Europe. In his first Budget Speech at Calcutta in 1899 his Excellency said:—

I am entirely in agreement with some of the remarks that fell from the Hon. Mr. Arthur with respect to the present high rate of Telegraphic charges. I regard that rate as inimical to trade, as being a barrier to the ever-growing intercourse between India and the other Country, and as being obsolete and anomalous in itself. I have already considered the question, and I may say that I have placed it in a category of twelve important questions all of which waiting to be taken up, all of them questions which ought to have been taken up long ago, and to which as soon as I have the time, I propose to adress myself.

Again in Bombay in November last in reply to an address from the Chamber of Commerce Lord Curzon said:—

This is a matter to which I attach the very highest importance, and of which I can truthfully say that I have assumed personal charge sometimes in the face of no small difficulty. I believe in the reduction of cable rates to Europe, because a cheap tariff is the greatest instrument of Imperial unification that can be devised. It has been brought down from 4s. to 2s. a word in my time. But it must go lower still. If there were a cheap rate, say of 6d. a word—and of course press messages would be cheaper—between England and India, the ignorant indescribable ignorance that prevails in each country about the other, which is often the despair of the friends of both, could no longer exist. I am not sure that the task of Government would be rendered easier—perhaps the reverse; but the relations of the two peoples, commercial, social, and sentimental, could not fail to become more intimate. On similar grounds I have been an earnest advocate of the reduction of internal rates in India. Since the changes were made two years ago, there has been an increase of 30 per cent in private messages in India, while the stimulus given to press traffic may be shown by the fact that in a single year the total number of words jumped up from 7,680,000 to 14,000,000, or an increase of between 80 and 90 per cent. I believe in giving news to the people—some persons, I know, do not; and I sometimes rub my eyes and wonder where my imaginary reactionary tendencies, in this respect at any rate, are supposed to come in.]

## "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 19.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major Gordon is granted 18 months' leave.

Major Bruce is posted as Political Agent in Gilgit.

The services of Assistant Surgeon Pandit Balkrishen Kaul are replaced at the disposal of the Punjab.

Major Cameron, Central India Horse and Commandant of the Imperial Cadet Corps is granted three months' leave.

Captain Hutchinson is posted as Assistant Commissioner of Merwara.

The services of Maulavi Mahomed Nizam-ud-din Hassan Khan, Deputy Commissioner of Berar is replaced at the disposal of the Home Department.

Lieutenant Tucker is granted 14 months' leave.

Mr. E. B. Howell is granted 7 months' leave.

Lieutenant Humphreys officiates as Assistant Secretary to the North-West Frontier Province in addition to his own duties.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Sir Arundel T. Arundel resigns his office as Ordinary Member of Council and the King-Emperor has appointed the Hon'ble Sir Harvy Adamson, Ordinary Member of Council

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major Sangster is appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Jullundur.

General Bayley, Secretary, Army Department is granted eight months' leave.

Volunteers Madras Guards.—Lieutenant Buckley resigns his commission.

1st Punjab Rifles.—T. R. Todd to be Lieutenant.

East Bengal Railway Rifles.—Second Lieutenants Coates Hince and Macpherson to be Lieutenants.

Bombay and Baroda Rifles.—Major Woolcombe resigns the commission.

Kolar Gold Fields Rifles.—Second Lieutenants Bogie to be Lieutenant and H. Hartland to be Second Lieutenant.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. L. Macintire, Conservator of Forests, has resumed charge of the Bengal Circle from Mr. W. H. Lovegrove, who reverts to Deputy Conservator of the United Provinces services.

Mr. R C Thompson, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, reverts to the Central Provinces.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Governor-General is pleased to accept Mr Gordon Walker's resignation as Additional Member of Council.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Major Haywarde I M S, are placed at the disposal of Bengal.

Mr. W. H. Brookes, Assistant Superintendent Port Blair, is granted 12 months' leave.

Mr. Justice Fox is appointed Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Burma *vice* Sir Harvey Adamson, and Mr. Justice Hartnell a Judge of the Chief Court.

The services of Reverend R Fraser are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. James Wilson, Secretary, is granted three months' privilege leave and Mr E D Maclagan will officiate as Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Sunder Lal is appointed Assistant Engineer and is posted to the Central Provinces.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. K Data, Chief Superintendent of the Office of the Accountant General, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for two months and nineteen days and Babu Upendra Lal Banerjee will act.

Mr. G. F. Buckley is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-five days, Mr. P. C. Scott, officiating as Assistant Commissioner, Northern India, Salt Revenue.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Vines, R. I. M., officiates as Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. A. C. Crighton officiates as Second Deputy Loco. Superintendent, N.-W. Railway.

Mr. H. S. Harrington, Chief Engineer, is granted two months' extension of leave.

Mr. B. Stanley, Assistant Secretary, is granted six months' leave.

## SOULS IN BONDAGE.

If it be true that "blessed is he that considereth the poor and needy"—by which we assume not the poor and needy in purse are alone referred to—Monsieur Pierre Loti should not want for blessedness.—His latest work—D'Esenchantees—champions the cause of the ladies of Turkish harems. We wonder if any Knight errant ever set out in better cause.

In these days, says M. Pierre Loti, the harem is neither more or less than the female part of a family, constituted as our own families are, and educated in the same way, with the exception of their seclusion, of their thick veils worn out of doors, and of the improbability of their ever exchanging ideas with a man, unless it be the father, or the husband, or a brother. "With the exception of their seclusion,"—it is difficult to conceive the hideousness of this. Thirteen years of childhood's freedom, and then,—the tchavf, the veil, which means life-long imprisonment, first at home, and later in the home of a husband who is unknown till he becomes a husband. Imagine it if you can,—life—behind barred windows, closed doors, with never a friend except one who is captive like yourself, with never a joy save that which your own mind can bring you, with never a hope that the bonds of your captivity will ever be broken. Spied upon indoors, and, if allowed out of doors, thickly veiled in black, generally confined in a closed carriage with guards behind and before; yesterday only different from to-day in that it was yesterday—, surely Keats was thinking of life such as this when he wrote:—

Where but to think is to be full of sorrows
And leaden eyed despairs.

"The only real thing in my book," says M. Pierre Loti, "is the high level of culture now prevailing in the harems of Turkey and the suffering which comes of it." We must differ from M. Pierre Loti in thinking that this is the only real thing in his book, while agreeing with him that he has made it the most real thing in all his realism. By means of the little (imaginary) Turkish ladies Dyenan, Zeyneb and Melek, and their friend Andre Lhevy, the author, with whom they correspond and whom they contrive to meet, he has presented to us the inmost secrets of a harem and its inmates. Though it doubtless loses somewhat in the translation, as every book must, the writing is fine and forcible. The three girls are indeed, human documents; some of their letters to Andre have pathos which is overwhelmingly sad. We must confess that Andre is a disappointment. He is altogether too nebulous a personage. His conversation with, and his letters to his veiled friends—the three black spectres—do not harmonize with the description the author gives of him as a man whose books were in everyone's hands,—whose books so affected the three girls that they ran such risks to make his acquaintance. This, however, is a minor blemish in this admirable work.

Culture has penetrated into the harems of Turkey. Women there are no longer dressed dolls who do nothing but smoke cigarettes and eat sweetmeats and lounge on divans, whose one thought in life is to attract the attention of their lord and master. Culture has come, bringing with it the knowledge of the joys of life, the woes of life, and the wish to partake of them to the full. 'Why should we not partake of them?' says Djenan. 'It was not our Prophet who condemned us to the martyrdom we endure. The veil he allowed us was to protect us, not to be a symbol of slavery. And we only claim that we should be regarded as thinking, free, responsible beings and allowed to see men in our houses,—veiled if you wish—to talk to them, especially when there is any question of marriage. I defy any one to find in the Book of the Prophet any plain text which is opposed to what we demand'—

We said that the presentation of the growing spirit of culture in M. Loti's book, and its attendant suffering, was not the only real thing in it. The other reality is the picture he draws of old Stamboul, the city set on a hill which cannot be hid. We read M. Loti and almost imagine we have seen the city, its ancient walls and broken battlements, its steep lanes, its swarming bazaars, its mangy dogs, its fountains, and tombs and cypresses, and its white mosques with their cupolas and minarets, around which re-echo the solemn voices of the muezzins calling the faithful to prayer.

We have no copy of the original French, so we are unable to express an opinion as to how closely the translation follows the original. We can only say that the English rendering generally flows naturally and easily, and admirably sustains the note of pathos which the author doubtless intended to strike.

*Disenchanted (D'Esenchantees) by Pierre Loti; translated by Clara Bell, London, Macmillan & Co., Ld

## AMERICAN NAVAL VISIT.

### Cruisers Nearing Bombay.

As briefly stated in our columns yesterday four of the finest armoured cruisers of the United States Navy have left Suez and are to call in Bombay, about Thursday next, on their way to the Philippines to relieve the squadron at present lying at Manila. The cruisers are the "West Virginia," the "Colorado," the "Pennsylvania" and the "Maryland," and are sister ships of the California class, whose construction was sanctioned in 1899. The first of the four was launched at the Cramp works, Philadelphia, in August 1903, the second at Newport News in April 1903, the third at Cramp, Philadelphia, in April 1903, and the fourth at Newport News in September 1903. They are steel-built, twin-screw [illegible] with two turrets, four funnels, and two military masts with two tops each. They are each of 13,400 tons displacement and together will make a formidable display. Their length is 502 feet. Their engines are described as of 23,000 horse-power and they have a speed of something over 22 knots. The "West Virginia" and the "Maryland" have Babcock boilers, and the "Pennsylvania" and the "Colorado" have Niclausse boilers. Their main armour belt is 6 inches thick. Their principal armament is four 8-inch guns and fourteen 6-inch guns The main belt is 244 feet (74·4 metres) long, varies from 6 to 5 inches in thickness, and is 7 1/2 feet wide. The protective deck is not its maximum thickness behind the armour. It reinforces the belt. All along above the deck is a cellulose belt. The eight inch guns are electrically controlled. Electric hoists supply one projectile per gun, each 50 seconds; 6 in., 3 per minute. The ammunition supply (normal) is 8 in., 83 per gun; 6 in., 132 per gun; 3 in., 166 per gun (stowage for 33 per cent. more). Arcs of fire: C gun 270°; D guns (superstructure and angles of battery) 150°. Remaining starboard D guns 75° before beam and 55°. abaft; port guns 55° before and 75° abaft; F guns 135° The weight of machinery is 2,100 tons. There are 64 guns all told and two submerged torpedo-tubes on each ship. Each vessel carries a complement of 829 men.

The squadron, which is under the command of Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, formed part of the fleet which received Prince Louis of Battenburg with the British Cruiser Squadron on its recent visit to the States.

## MR. STEAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that there are evident signs that the forthcoming Indian National Congress to be held in Calcutta may be the centre of some exciting scenes, owing to the supporters of Messrs. Dadabhoy Nowrojee and Tilak being thwarted in their efforts to secure their nominees, surely there are many other distinguished Indians who could take the President's chair without falling upon Mr. W. T. Stead, who, it appears, will be one of our cold weather visitors. It is well known what mischief Mr. Stead did to the British cause during the Boer war in his *Review of Reviews*, and also in other ways, and to offer him the vacant chair would be to inflict an immense damage on the National Congress. He has shown himself to be unmistakeably anti-English, for many will still remember that at the close of the Peace Congress held in Marseilles some years ago, Mr. Stead "apologised to the Congress for being an Englishman," and further "expressed regret that he could not call himself anything else!" Will the association of such a type of Englishman endanger or benefit the cause of the Indian National Congress, if he is permitted to take any part in the proceedings of the Congress? The answer is plain.—Yours etc.

OBSERVER.

# THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

## SOCIALISM AND LABOUR.

### Attempt to Capture the Unions.

SERIOUS CRISIS INEVITABLE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

"The bitterest enemy of trade unionism could not have done us more harm in a lifetime than the Cardiff Conference did in an hour." Now that the first moments of excitement are passed, all sections of the Labour party recognise that at last the struggle between trade unionism—the trade unionism of men who believe that in combination lies their strength in protecting their own interest, and Socialism, which has of recent years endeavoured—and with no small measure of success, to secure a firm grip on the great labour organizations of the country, with all their perfected party machinery. The remark quoted above was made to a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* to-day by a trade unionist who for years has been absolutely faithful to the principles of his union.

"What will happen," was asked, "if the Cradiff principle is submitted to other trade organisations?"

"There will be a fatal split in the ranks. How can it be otherwise? Define the principles of the Labour group that recognises Mr. Keir Hardie as its leader, and we will know where we are. Some time ago I heard Mr. Hardie speaking in Trafalgar-square with a lot of these silly female suffrage people round him, and he spoke as if every working man was in duty bound to support their cause. Why, there isn't one man in a hundred who treats the thing seriously. The fact of the matter is—and I am sorry to have to admit it—there are a large number of men in the country who imagine that Socialism will solve all their difficulties. They have hazy notions about State ownership, municipal ownership, and such things; but when it comes to discussing these questions, their ideas are the sort you can hear every day expounded at street corners."

"But surely there is a vast

precaution of ascertaining the position of the Government before it ventured on its errand. With regard to the "powerful legal position" spoken of by the Syndicate, it does not exist. It simply possesses the ordinary two-and-sixpenny licence, available for one month only, entitling them to prospect for minerals throughout the colony. In 1893, however, a special Act was passed by the Cape Legislature totally prohibiting any person from landing on these Guano Islands, and this Act would naturally prevent the Government from permitting anything to be done on the islands which would cause the birds to be disturbed and thus injure or destroy the industry for which this special Act was passed. It is quite clear, therefore, that the possession of this licence entitles no one to prospect on the islands in question.

## THE BEX ALPINE DISASTER.

### A FALL OF 1,200 FEET.

For the closing days of the Alpine climbing season of 1906 has been reserved one of the saddest disasters recorded in Alpine history. On Sunday last four young members of the Alpine Club left Bex, in the Rhone Valley, for an ascent of the Petit Mouveran, a well-known peak some 7,500 feet in height, standing in the angle formed by the Federal Railway between Monthey and Lion, and midway between Martigny and the ice-capped Dishlerets.

On Monday two young Swiss climbers discovered the bodies of the four climbers, mutilated beyond recognition, lying frozen on the Pas-chen glacier. The victims of this terrific plunge had fallen over 400 yards, ending in a sheer drop of nearly 600 feet. When found the four bodies were little more than shapeless masses, tightly wrapped round with the climbing rope. Three of the unfortunate men—Haller, a young bank clerk of twenty-three, Gachet, aged twenty-five, and Schurer, aged twenty-seven, surveyors—lay roped together; the fourth, Kleinert, a young student, and the least experienced of the party, was found crushed together and frozen into the ice, fifty yards away. One feature of an Alpine fall from a great height, noticeable in the accident of last Sunday, was also noted in the great Matterhorn disaster of 1865—the boots of the victims were found apart from the bodies.

I have to-day had a talk with a gentleman who saw the bodies as they were laid out under the pines outside the little auberge at Pont de Nant, to which, after immense difficulties and danger, they had been carried wrapped in canvas sheets, by the rescue party of guides. In two cases the heads were smashed to pulp; in another the spine was broken in several places, and was protruding through the skin, and in every case splintered bones had been forced through the clothing.

The aspect of the bodies, in fact, unnerved even the guides.

#### GRIM TRACES OF THE FALL.

An examination of the scene of the accident shows that one of the party had probably missed his footing in making the difficult passage of the Couloir Coulouir; a slip at such a sport means certain death to the whole party, unless the connecting rope has been made fast to a rock. The fall could be distinctly traced by the shreds of clothing adhering to the rocks. At the spot where the bodies leaped out into space, a large pool of blood was found, and 200 feet higher up the blood-stained contents of a knapsack and the battered remain of a watch showed where the bodies had rebounded from a ledge of rock to another nearly 100 feet below.

Several theories have been put forward by the local guides, my informant tells me, as to the cause of the disaster, some attributing it to one of the avalanches of loose stones common enough on the Petit Mouveran; others to the giving way of a rock on which one of the party was standing. In view of the fact, however, that several inches of new snow had fallen during the previous week, and that the passage where the fall took place is notoriously dangerous, even under the most favourable conditions, it is generally thought that the theory as to the probable want of nerve of the inexperienced member of the party is the true one. The party had been warned, before leaving Gryon, by the local guides that the contemplated ascent under the prevailing conditions was perilous in the highest degree, and one of them even offered his services for nothing, so anxious was he as to the outcome of the attempt. The young fellows, however, laughingly declared they knew their work as well as any guide, and invited their well-meaning adviser to join them at supper on their return.

Over seventy per cent. of the Alpine accidents this year have been due to guideless parties, and this last terrible mountain drama has once again proved the truth of the old guide maxim: "The strength of a climbing party is no greater than that of its weakest member."

## LORD MAYOR FEVER IN PARIS.

### New Symptom of the Entente.

Paris, October. 5.

We are in almost a tremulous state of excitement over the visit of the Lord Mayor. When the idea was first mooted it was thought that his lordship of the City would come, as the County Councillors had done, in simple frock-coat and top-hat. And you cannot get enormously enthusiastic about a Lord Mayor who dresses just as you or I. What is the good of being Lord Mayor if your outward garb does not show it? Then there came the rumour that the Chief Magistrate would appear in his robes of state and attended by his officers in their curious and picturesque dress. That was better still, and the pulse of Paris began to rise. Now, when we are told that the Lord Mayor is to come in his gilded coach, the excitement of the town knows no limits.

#### PRISONERS IN CHAINS.

There is not a self-respecting journal which has not published the portrait of Sir Vaughan Morgan with a long account of the dignity of his office; there is not a half-hour in this day in which I have not been asked by a French acquaintance the exact character of the Lord Mayor. He is a very strange bird, indeed, to the Parisian. I fancy the latter looks upon him as a sort of city Sisowath, though no one has suggested so far, that he has two hundred wives. But he is supposed to be a great monarch, a man who travels as no one but Eastern potentates now travel. The mace-bearer and sword-bearer have already been identified, and in the mind's eye of the Parisian there is, certainly, a long retinue of cooks and scullions, butlers and "coiffeurs," and, perhaps, the City jester. I imagine that some of the younger generation half expect to see, in the train of the procession, prisoners in clanking chains—victims of a Vaughan Morgan raid. We have not been promised such a spectacle for years. Mi-Careme is a poor thing at best, and elderly inhabitants take no joy in the coloured storms of confetti; but here is a real cavalcade, with a man sitting in a gilded coach who takes himself seriously and is not paid for it. "Funny people, the British," say the more frivolous. "What an interesting relic of the times!" say others, who think they know English history. "This coach and its splendid occupant are the symbols of a storied age."

Yes, the Lord Mayor is already popular. People have forgotten Lahm and his victory in the air; they think only of the Lord Mayor and his robed entourage of Sheriffs, of Aldermen, and Common Councillors. Thousands will be in the streets to see the procession go by and to cry "Vive le lor' maire!" This procession will start from the Grand Hotel on the Boulevards, follow the glorious Avenue de l'Opera, the tiny Rue de Rohan, and the long Rue de Rivoli to the Hotel de Ville. When it returns therefrom to the Elysee, through the Grand Boulevards to the Madeleine, and thence by the Rue Royale and the Faubourg St. Honore past the British Embassy to the Presidential Palace, the numbers will have swelled by the addition of the Conseil Municipal.

#### PARIS CINDERELLAS.

The French are a proud people, and they are already beginning to think that their city councillors will look dowdy beside the splendour of the cockney aediles. Hence, they are cogitating whether they shall not themselves wear robes. Curiously, though all Frenchmen love a decoration—and most of them have one—their vanity does not run to robes. There are no robes in the Chamber, no wigs at the Palais de Justice—merely the soberest of gowns for judge and advocate. The "conseillers" are really entitled to be gowned if they will, but there has never been a municipal tailor who took them in hand. They have never blossomed into dark blue "swallow-tails" with embroidered collar and cuffs, and trousers with a silver seam. They have never startled the populace by appearing in their three-cornered hats and clanking their swords upon the pavement. Yet, they are perfectly entitled thereunto. Napoleon III, gave them the right by decree in 1854. A City Councillor, you see, is a modest creature in Paris, caring nothing for his plumage.

But if the fine clothes are not cut yet, the City Fathers can certainly provide themselves with a carriage, ready-made. There are some sumptuous vehicles at Versailles, with history in every nail of them, which would put even the Lord Mayor's coach to blush.

The fame of the City coachmen has already spread. All Paris (metaphorically, of course) has felt his wonderful calves and mentally figured the pleasant rotundity of his person. I shall not be surprised if, when the full glory of the driver of the Lord Mayor bursts upon the Boulevards the small boys cry aloud and throw up their caps in the belief that he of the curled peruke, and not the gentleman inside, is the real Lord Mayor. Enthusiasm is excusable. Not for long has Paris had a really good spectacle. Kings no more wear their crowns when they walk in the Place Vendome. A King incognito is no sight for anybody.

## COL. POLLOCK'S AFTER DINNER SPEECH.

### SOLDIERS WHO RUN AWAY.

### GENERAL RUNDLE'S HOT RETORT.

LONDON, October 5.

"The British soldier fights . . . never better than in his first battle." Charles Kingsley, in "Two Years Ago."

"Put bullets in the rifles and pit the *Spectator* company, at any range from thirty to 3,000 yards, against the worst company of the worst battalion now in the United Kingdom, and the result of that fight would be in doubt only for seconds, or minutes, or hours, according to the distance between the combatants; at the end of that briefer or longer space of time the survivors of the *Spectator* company will be running away for their lives. Why? Because although they had acquired at high pressure and with cramming all that knowledge, yet they would be without understanding, without experience, and above all, without the habit of discipline."—Colonel Pollock, trainer of *Spectator* company at Sheffield.

It is impossible to describe the sensation which Colonel Pollock's remarkable speech at the Sheffield dinner of the Imperial Industries Club has caused in Service circles.

The work which he did in training what is known as the *Spectator* experimental company at Hounslow has been dealt with from time to time in the *Daily Mail*, and his opinion—which is in marked contrast to what Charles Kingsley has written of English soldiers—that his men would run away in their first fight has caused a feeling of painful surprise.

Colonel Pollock during his speech at Sheffield, stained up strong feelings. He praised the *Spectator* experiment, and declared explicitly that the six months' soldiers he had trained were worth having. He quoted Sir John French as agreeing with him.

#### GENERAL RUNDLE INTERPOSES.

He went on to say that in all his experience he never once commanded or belonged to a company which could compare with the company which was disbanded on August 18. ("Hear, hear.") That was the H Company of the 2nd Battalion of the Somersetshire Light Infantry, which he commanded at Davenport in 1895. That company was, perhaps, not so smart as *Spectator* Company on parade; it was possibly as well, but certainly not better, trained, and at manœuvres the *Spectator* might have been its superior.

Then he went on as quoted above.

Not content with criticising the bravery of men he had himself trained, he went on to speak of the "cursed heresies of the wretched war in South Africa," and declared that we went into that war with "an army untrained."

Lieutenant-General Rundle, who was also one of the guests, interrupted. "I beg your pardon," he said.

Colonel Pollock,—"I accept the correction, but I remain of my own opinion. I deny that the smartness of the *Spectator* company was due to any marvellous system of my own or to the exceptional excellence of the drill instructors. By six months' high pressure training it was perfectly feasible to lay the groundwork of an efficient soldier, but we must look for something else to make that soldier fit to go and fight European conscripts, which was what we should want our reserve army to-day to do."

General Rundle.—I rise at this moment, with the permission of your chairman, with the deliberate object of traversing the statement made by the late speaker that the army that went to South Africa was not trained.

"To my knowledge, and I speak as a general officer of ten years' standing, it was trained by men like Lord Wolseley, Sir Evelyn Wood, General Buller, and others, and to have any one getting up here and saying that the British Army was not trained was to have stated that which was not the fact. I traverse it at once, and I give it a denial, which carries with it whatever value you like to give it. That is all I have got to say."

#### LORD MAYOR'S REMARKS.

Colonel Hughes (Lord Mayor of Sheffield) next spoke:—

"The end and aim of the training of the soldier, he said, was to make him an absolutely reliable unit, according to his ability, in time of war, and in face of the enemy; yet, if he had heard Colonel Pollock correctly, the gallant officer had himself said that if he led his company into action then would the matter become grave; one by one his men would trickle to the rear until the last man was running away.

"If that was really the result of the experiment, if, when these men came face to face, their one idea would be to save their miserable bodies and retreat from the face of the enemy—well, he was not going to say anything about Colonel Pollock, but, if it were himself that had such an experience as commander of those men, he would say to himself he was the worst man at training soldiers that had ever been thought of or conceived.

"He knew something of the Volunteers, and he would make bold to say that the Volunteers, with all their partial opportunities, with all the mimes they had been subjected to at the hands of the Government, would never run away. Colonel Pollock was a complete Balaam turned upside down. He had been brought to that dinner to praise the experimental company but he had cursed them to all eternities because he had proved that at the end of their six months' training there were absolutely worse than useless."

Colonel Pollock, in his reply, said he had perhaps failed to make his meaning quite clear. When he stated that his six months' training did not produce a soldier capable of meeting a soldier of the worst company of the worst battalion in the Army, he pointed out that it was because the man would naturally lack understanding, experience, and the habit of discipline, although he might have knowledge.

He had never pretended to be able to do miracles. In spite of all the Generals in the Army, he would maintain that he (Colonel Pollock) was the only company officer who was ever allowed to train a company, and that only for three weeks at Devonport.

General Rundle: "God bless my soul!"

## PRIMA DONNA SHOT.

### MURDERED BY DISCARDED LOVER.

BERLIN, October 5.

A few hours before she would have fallen upon the stage at the Opera Comique, Carmen was stabbed to death with the dagger of the jealous Don Jose. The young and beautiful prima donna, Fraudein Walter, was last night murdered at her home by her discarded lover, Karl August Hesse, who then turned his weapon against himself, and fell shot through the heart.

Hesse had waited all the afternoon at Fraulein Walter's house expecting to surprise her in the company of his rival Senor Juan Raventos a young Spanish tenor at the Opera Comique, for whom the prima donna had lately shown a fondness, and to whom Hesse suspected that she was about to become engaged.

Only the fact that the Spaniard was lying in the hospital saved his life, as letters left by Hesse indicate that he intended to kill him. Fraulein Walter's mother sat in the adjoining room when her daughter was shot.

The singer was only twenty-one years of age, of remarkable beauty, and had a promising voice. She was the daughter of a well-to-do manufacturer who died a few years ago.

Hesse's ambition was to be an operatic star himself, but he did not possess the required talent. This made him exceedingly jealous of his finance's success, as well as of her smiles upon other men. He had several times struck her in jealous fits.

Fraulein Walter attempted repeatedly to induce him to leave her and go his way but he claimed to be madly in love with her, and refused to be repulsed. The police found in his apartments to-day letters from his Spanish rival, wherein the latters had rejected Hesse's demand that he should break off his relationship with the prima donna. The murderer's parents are wealthy residents of Hamburg.

## A DUKE'S DIVORCES

### SECOND PETITION OF THE CZARINA'S BROTHER.

BERLIN, October 5.

Circumstantial reports reach me regarding the alleged painful estrangement between the Grand Duke Ernst Ludwig of Hesse-Darmstadt and his wife whom he married a little over a year ago; who was formerly Princess Elecmore of Solms Hohensolms Lich.

The Grand Duke, who divorced the former Grand Duchess Melitza, now the wife of the Grand Duke Cyril of Russia, is said to be seriously considering a second divorce, again upon the grounds of incompatibility. The situation is particularly distressing in view of the fact that the Grand Duchess is expecting to become a mother next month.

A little over a fortnight ago the Grand Duke left Darmstadt, accompanied by his chief civil adviser and military adjutant, ostensibly for Munich on art business. It is now known that he went instead to St. Petersburg and thence to Finland, where he consulted his sister, the Czarina, regarding the advisability of divorcing his wife. The Czarina is said to have strongly disapproved of his intention.

The cause of the estrangement is believed to be in the diametrically opposed tastes of the Grand Duke and his wife. He is of vivacious and imperious temperament. She is studious and retiring with an inclination for the quiter pursuits of all kinds.

The Grand Duke arrived from Russia, yesterday, left the train at Frankfort, and motored thence to his shooting-box at Wolfgarten, near Darmstadt.

## ELOPEMENT DE LUXE.

### BOY AND GIRL BORED WITH GAIETY.

NEW YORK, October 5.

A boy and a girl elopement de luxe aboard an elegantly-appointed steam yacht, followed by a mid-stream marriage on one of the most picturesque reaches of the River Hudson, and then a honeymoon flight in a magnificent Mercedes motor-car, with multi-millionaire relatives in their yachts and high power motor-cars panting in vain pursuit, is an event which is gilding the commonplace life of New York's ultra rich with a passing gleam of romance.

The hero and heroine are both almost children. Both are members of very wealthy families. The boy is R. F. Hopkine, son of an Atalanta banker, who had been residing for some time in one of the millionaire suites in the St. Regis Hotel.

The girl is Vera Siegrist, only grand-daughter and heiress of Dr. Lawrence, who made an immense fortune out of advertised patent medicines, and whose magnificent marble palace at 106, Fifth Avenue, is one of the sights of the plutocratic section of the city. She is seventeen, still a schoolgirl, and has only just been promoted to long frocks.

Both had everything purchasable—yachts, horses, automobiles—and participated in the endless series of expensive gaities constituting the life of young people of their class.

But apparently to the age of seventeen such life proved dreary and commonplace. It all but palled upon Miss Vera's palate, while as for the boy, life in the most expensive hotels ceased to yield any delight.

So bored were the children that they resolved on matrimony as the only escape from ennui. The boy being plentifully supplied with pocket money chartered a handsome steam yacht, the Uno, which was fitted out in the most sumptuous manner by the most expensive firm in the city, the main saloon being transformed into a tropical palm garden in the modern hotel style. The boudoir was exquisitely decorated in pale pink silk.

A carte-blanche order was given to the leading confectioner for supplies. When all was in readiness Miss Vera quietly walked down the marble steps of her grandfather's palace and went aboard the yacht, which was lying in the Hudson with steam up. She took only a few necessaries, her French maid, a Jap spaniel, a small bag of serviceable jewels, and a school friend to act as chaperon.

The yacht sailed up the Hudson. Off the picturesque village of Peekskill anchor was dropped, and the captain went ashore in his gig, and brought back the Rev. John G. Oakley, pastor of the Methodist Church.

The ceremony was forthwith performed in the yacht's palm-garden-cabin, with the captain for best man and the school friend as bridesmaid. The yacht's cannon fired a salute, and the crew cheered and hoisted the close company flag signal. After landing the minister, the yacht proceeded up the river.

The girl's grandfather, Dr. Lawrence, was furious when he learned the news by telephone. Having the higher financial rating by several millions than the Atalanta banker, he regarded the marriage as a mesalliance, and started in pursuit. According to the latest reports, he found the yacht empty, and is now continuing the pursuit by automobile in the romantic recesses of the Catskills.

## THE SULTAN'S BIRTHDAY.

### A CROWDED RECEPTION.

Constantinople, October 5.

It has transpired that last Monday Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria entered the train by which Nedjib Pasha was travelling to Constantinople in order to request him to convey to the Sultan an assurance of his friendly and pacific sentiments. Immediately on his arrival on Tuesday Nedjib Pasha drove to the Palace, where his report produced an excellent impression.

To-day being the Sultan's birthday, his Majesty received the Ministers of State, the chiefs of the religious communities, and the high officials, both active and retired, the attendance being unusually large. The Sultan appeared well, and declared himself completely recovered.

It is alleged that the Council of Ministers consider certain demands of the Powers in reference to the 8 per cent. increase of the Customs duties of objectionable, and it is believed that they may suggest modifications. The question of postponing it at the Custom houses may cause the Government some embarrassment.

## AUSTRIA, ITALY, AND MACEDONIA.

### REPORTED PACIFICATION SCHEME.

Paris, October 5.

According to a telegram from Trieste, published by the *Echo de Paris* Italy and Austria are reported to have signed, or to be on the point of signing, an agreement by which Austria will be allowed to undertake the pacification of Macedonia without fear of imperilling the peace of Europe.

It is stated that the Trentin territory will be conceded to Italy, while Austria will receive the vilayets of Salonika and Scutari (Albania).

A telegram from Durazzo states that the proposed construction of a railway on the Lake of Scutari with Italian capital has been abandoned.

[Trentin, part of the Austrian Tyrol, touches Venetia and Lombardy on the south, east, and west, and is very fertile, well cultivated, and abounding in mineral springs. Its area is about 2,430 square miles.]

## BERLIN LOVE TRAGEDY.

### AN ACTRESS MURDERED.

Details are published to-day of a terrible love tragedy which was enacted in Berlin last night.

Fraulein Rita Walther, a well-known actress, who had been playing in comic opera, had been for a long time engaged to Herr Karl Hessen, a wealthy young Berlin gentleman. Their marriage, however, had been delayed a long time owing to the opposition of the Hessen family.

Recently Hessen heard that his fiancee had several times met the leading tenor of the company, and last night he reproached her for her conduct, and after a long dispute shot her dead in a fit of mad jealousy. He committed suicide immediately afterwards.—*Central News.*

## TOURISTS DISAPPEAR ON THE JUNGFRAU.

Lauterbrunnen (Canton of Berne), Friday.—A search is being made to ascertain the fate of two young men of about twenty years of age who are believed to have met with disaster on the Jungfrau. Both passed the night of August 8 at the Rottal Hut, where they inscribed their names as Friedrich Welsing, of Borken, Westyhalia and Albert Kuechler, of Zurich, members of the Alpine Club. On the following morning they left without guides to make the ascent of the Jungfrau, to come down by way of the Concordia Hut, but nothing has since been heard of them. The Valais slope of the Jungfrau is also being searched.

## THE MURDER OF MISS LAKE.

### BRITISH GOVERNMENT INQUIRIES.

An Essen telegram to the *Vassische Zeitung* states that Dr. Koenig, representing the British Consul-General at Dusseldorf, arrived there yesterday afternoon in order to make inquiries concerning the murder of Miss Lake on behalf of the British Government. He subsequently communicated the result of his investigations by telegraph to London.

It is not yet certain whether the body of Miss Lake will be conveyed to England for burial.

## THE GHAT HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME.

The Collector of Bombay has been appointed by the Government of Bombay to hold an enquiry under the Land Acquisition Act in regard to the proposed acquisition of land by a Company in the villages named below for a Hydro-Electric Scheme for bringing electric power into the Island of Bombay. The enquiry will be commenced at 12 noon on the 29th October 1906 in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, Bombay. Persons or public bodies wishing to adduce evidence are requested to attend or send representatives at the time and place indicated. District Poona, Taluka Maval:—Walwan, Nandgaum, Pangoli, Budhele, Jeure, Varsoli, Warpa, Shirawta, Avandhe Budruk, Torne, Vavandhe, Umbra, Lonavla, Bhushi, Karvanda, Tungarli, Khandala, District Kolaba, Taluka Karjat, Khopoli.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

## BENGAL'S PARTITION DAY.

### Very Cheerful Mourning.

A correspondent of the *Empire* thus describes the Bengali Babus' day of mourning:—

In the yellow, rushing river there were hundreds of Hindus splashing in the water, commencing the celebration of the first anniversary of the partition of their beloved Bengal as they begin every event in their lives. The river was low and the bathers had to cross a patch of mud to get from the steps of the ghat to the stream. The white pinnacles of the Juggernath Ghat glistened in the brilliant light and the shadow of the building threw a cool veil over the steps where the Hindus stood in a great crowd, waiting to bathe, or watching others perform the ceremony they had just concluded.

For a couple of hundred yards up stream the water was fringed with a deep band of dark heads and shoulders, and as they threw the cold water over their heads they chanted in that slow, impressive way which distinguishes the Hindu at his devotions.

#### A FOREIGN FAVOUR.

As I got into the motor-car after gazing over the bridge parapet a Bengali approached. "Will you accept this?" he said with a polite bow and smiling face. It was a button-badge with a white celluloid surface, on which was stamped an inscription both in Bengali and English. In the centre of the badge were two clasped hands, and round these circled the inscription: "Union is Strength." The button was set in a tin case with a pin behind and bore the stamp of a patent. It seemed curious to distribute these tokens on such an occasion with a message in English, and it was still more remarkable to find an article of evident foreign manufacture being scattered broadcast at a time when every lip seemed to frame the word "Swadeshi."

As we were leaving Howrah Bridge, we got into a block of traffic caused by the bridge being closed while a train was shunting. A crowd of Hindus clustered round the car and discussed the announcement on the bills we carried in front and behind. Once out of the pack we traversed Harrison Road.

#### A BRITISH CHEER.

Some hundred yards up the road we met a procession headed with a red banner with silver letters. The following band carried red and green flaglets. As we passed we got our first blast of "Bande Mataram." Then farther along a school of boys ran into the road to greet the car. More "Bande Mataram" seemed imminent, but whether it was the joy at seeing a red Lanchaster car doing rather more miles an hour than the usual Harrison road traffic, or the delight at reading *The Empire* emblazoned on it, I cannot determine. All I can say is that from their lips burst a good British "Hurray" and several of the youngsters brought their hands into play to swell the jubilation.

Now we turned for Beadon Square, and passed banner and flag-bearing processions on the way. The first glance at the Square gave the impression of a great festival. Red, green, yellow, banners seemed bursting lights in the vivid sunlight, and the moving thousands appeared animated with a spirit far removed from that of mourning.

#### HOW THEY MOURNED.

But while there was no sense of mourning as understood by the European, there were the sings of it in the throng. Bengali and Hindu stood on the hot grass-covered ground shoeless, and there was no sign of jewellery; even the much favoured amulet seeming to be discarded. This then was the way they showed their sorrow for the Bengal that was no more, for the state which had been split in twain. These people too had touched no cooked food; for the edict had gone forth that no choola was to be lighted till the ceremonial of the day had been fully performed.

Paper streamers were suspended in long strings across the main entrance to the Square, and as I passed in the gatekeepers called "Bande Mataram" and smilingly made way. A man was standing on a temporary platform taking in Bengali. In semi-circular rows the listening multitude were squatted far away in front of him. Now and again a shout of "Bande Mataram" drowned his voice. He concluded and this place was taken by another Bengali.

#### GLAD TO SEE YOU.

I walked up to the crowd which stood behind those who sat on the grass and immediately became the centre of attention. "Bande Mataram" was being spoken on every side and some one caught hold of my wrist. It was done, however, respectfully, and there was no suggestion of force. A Rakhi was bound round my wrist by a laughing Bengali who after surely knotting the yellow silk, said "Bande Mataram" and retired. There were half a score waiting with yellow and orange cords and as one was tied another brown hand took my wrist. So it went on till I had a score of Rakhis, and then the people seemed satisfied.

A Bengali remarked: "It's all done in good feeling, you know. We are glad to see you here."

As processions arrived Rakhis were distributed, and many of those already on the spot tied them round the wrists of the newcomers.

#### THE KING SPEAKS.

A murmur of applause swept through the burning air like a zephyr as Surendra Nath Banerjee, the "crowned" King of Bengal, replaced another speaker. There was a closing up movement among the binding crush of standing listerners, and as he bent his head to cast his words over the wide expanded arena a silence still fell, and none muttered the day's text, "Hail Motherland."

The words came slowly, quietly, and each was spoken as if to impress its importance and deepest meaning. For twenty minutes Surendra instructed his ready pupils. He entreated them to forget for that day the so-called differences there had arisen in the matter of the Presidentship of the National Congress. To-day, he declared, "is a day of mourning. To-day you are all brothers. You should embrace one another as brother embraces brother, and these things should be put aside."

Then he gave them the message they had all been anxiously awaiting. He called upon them to accept it, assimilate it, and after him repeat it as a great and binding oath. As the Pakhi bound them together so should that oath.

#### TAKING THE OATH.

Then some fifteen or twenty thousand voices echoed his words. They swore to maintain the agitation against the partition of Bengal till the Government were impressed with the necessity for restoring the former condition of the Province, and they further took oath to support the Swadeshi movement.

The repetition of this oath brought the Rakhi ceremony to an end, and the people then broke up in dozen of little processions and moved off singing Rakhi songs and uttering their everlasting cry—"Bande Mataram"—Hail Motherland. There was evidence that the feeling of the whole gathering very strong, and it was noticeable that Moderates and Extremists joined unhesitatingly in the taking of the vow. An incident which had a great effect at the time and will doubtless have a lasting significance occurred between Surendra and the most prominent member of the Extremist section. The Extremist approached Surendra and making his "pranam" took the dust of his feet in truly Oriental style.

As I watched these thousands dispersing to the great gathering in College Square at 3-30, I noticed an assembly in a corner of the Square amid the customary cries to which I had now become familiar. I approached this overflow meeting.

#### LOVE OF METAPHOR.

A strange looking Hindu was the pivot of this ever-increasing crowd, who shifted from place to place in search of vantage-ground. He wore a cloth of black over his white dhuti, carried a black flag on a pole with a red boss on the top, and had his face streaked and daubed with black paint. He was a Hindu butcher and was chattering excitedly with much gesticulations. "The Bangalis" he asserted, "are sending their cows to the slaughter-house." This was an instance of that metaphorical speaking so delightful to the Hindu. And this painted declamator meant that the Bengalis instead of supporting the Swadeshi movement were still buying foreign stuffs.

The processions moved off in orderly parties to rest through the mid-day heat. Native police, mounted and on foot, with European Sergeants were posted in the neighbourhood, but their chief duty was to keep a passage, for trafic. The Commissioner (Mr. F.D. Halliday) and Mr. Ellis (Superintendent of the Detective Force) visited the Square during the proceedings.

It is noteworthy, says *Capital*, that few Tea Companies make any provision for depreciation, yet a tea bush cannot live for ever. Some concerns however, make extension out of profits to equalise the producing power of the estate; but this is not altogether satisfactory, because there appears to be no fixed rule on the point, extensions in some cases being put out on a systematic and in others on a spasmodic scale. It seems to me that in all Tea Companies' accounts, a fixed sum should be set aside and deducted from the block every year to represent depreciation, and that all sums spent on extensions should be added to the block. The cost of filling up vacancies should either be deducted from depreciation or added to block. Periodical valuations of the properties could, of course, be made but these to be of any good must be made by independent experts and would be expensive. Shareholders often have a rough and ready way of ascertaining depreciation, and that is by writing down the shares; and a reference to our Tea Share List will show that this has been in some cases very thoroughly done. Tea shares at the moment, in the language of the London waiter, are "off," and the quotations in nearly every instance are quite nominal, there being no buyers at the prices mentioned.

## THE ISIS ACCIDENT.

### Another Graphic Description.

A Port Said Correspondent gives [perhaps the account of the "Isis" accident which is most nearly authentic. He says:—

The accident which happened to the P. & O. s.s. "Isis," and delayed the outward mail from Europe to the East, occurred when the vessel was about 150 miles from Brindisi. The facts appear to be these: In very moderate weather the starboard tail shaft snapped and the propeller was lost. This naturally caused the starboard engine to race for some few seconds. The result was that one of the cylinder covers blew up and two of the tables in the smoking room were to a certain extent shattered by the concussion. There was no danger to the lives of any who were on board—even to those in the engine room. Steam was shut off as once and in about 15 seconds the racing ceased, but not before a good deal of damage was done to the engine in question. There was some leakage from the stern tube, but not enough to cause anxiety to those on board. It was fortunate that the accident happened when and where it did—a quarter before noon and only some 70 miles from Zante.

The Brindisi mail steamer "Isis" left Brindisi with the Indian and Egyptian mails on Sunday shortly after midnight, carrying about 60 passengers. Towards Monday morning the sea became rather rough, which caused the vessel to pitch considerably. About 11 a.m. when near Cephalonia a tremendous explosion took place, which shook the vessel from stem stern with great violence, and it felt as though she were going to pieces. The force of the concussion threw the smoking-room card tables into the air, smashing them to atoms; the smoking-room being situated immediately above the engine room.

The Captain, third engineer, and engine-room staff had a miraculous escape. The captain was standing close by at the time of the explosion. He at once gave orders for the boats to be cleared, thinking from the report that serious damage had been done to the hull, which was only natural seeing that the shaft and propeller had broken and fallen into the sea, and the cylinder had burst. There was no panic whatsoever either amongst the passengers or crew; in fact the Italian crew behaved splendidly. Mr. Turnbull the supernumerary third engineer, who was in charge at the time, very bravely remained at his post, and with great presence of mind rushed and closed the throttle valve and so prevented the rush and escape of the steam, which otherwise would have scalded everyone in the engine-room, which after the explosion was a wreck.

Mr. Kendall, the chief engineer, was quite equal to the occasion and managed to keep the steamer moving slowly ahead with the remaining engine and propellor, but the vessel was making water fast, and the after part of the ship commenced slowly settling down in the water. Captain Watkins, who was quite alive to the situation, decided to steer direct for the Island of Zante, where the steamer arrived about dark. In the meantime pumping was going on incessantly, but the inrush of the water was gaining on the pumps. Once inside the harbour of Zante the pumps were in a better position to work and therefore more efficacious, and in this way they were able to keep down the leakage.

Captain Watkins at once wired for the assistance of a British man-of-war with diving apparatus on board and on Wednesday afternoon at 5 p. m, H.M.S. "Suffolk" arrived from Malta.

The commander at once boarded the Isis accompanied by his chief-engineer and chief-carpenter and shortly afterwards a large pontoon containing divers' apparatus, a staff of blue jackets and four expert divers came alongside and at once commenced operations assisted by the officers and engineers of the "Isis." They worked the whole of Wednesday night by the aid of electric light, enabling the divers to see under the water. Operations were successfully terminated on Thursday at 9 a. m.

Before the arrival of H.M.S. Suffolk, the first officer, Mr. Cyril Brook, the second officer, Mr. D. J. Cornwall Jones, and the fouth officer, Mr. A. N. Gunnery, successfully carried out commander's plans for ascertaining the damage, two latter diving down under the ship's stern, where they eventually succeeded in inserting a wooden plug of very large dimensions into the hole caused by the breaking off of the propeller. Great praise is due to these young officers, who voluntarily undertook this arduous enterprise which is really the work of a trained and expert diver and the divers themselves express their admiration, and surprise that such a piece of work could have been done without the aid of a diving apparatus. Everything was finished by Thursday morning and the "Isis" left Zante at 9-30 a.m. that day direct for Port Said, which was reached on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 2 p.m., having steamed with one engine and propeller at a rate of about 7½ knots per hour. Fortunately fair weather was encountered all the way from Zante.

It was only by the persistent efforts of captain, officers, and crew that an appalling disaster was avoided, and it was the unanimous feeling of the passengers that the P. & O. Company should be proud of having such men in their service. Great praise and admiration is due to Captain Watkins for the energetic and prompt manner in which he carried out everything incidental to the accident—and also to the officers, engineer's staff, and crew for the splendid co-operation throughout the whole incident.

## ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 5TH OCTOBER.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Oriental, Commander H. G. H. Lewellin, R.N.R., arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 5th October. She brought the folling passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Burke, Lt and Mrs R I C and infant
Burlton, Miss
Collins, Mr L
Cambridge, Mrs and 5 children
Cowen, Mr J
Cleveland, Mrs and infant
Dorrien, Mr H R
Gilbert, Mr N
Hudson, Major and Mrs H
Hagger, Lt E B
Hepworth, Mr and Miss
Hills, Mr F C
Ismail, Mr J P
Irving, Mrs
Jupp, Mrs E and child
Joss, Mr D M
Kanga, Lt-Col J K
Lewis, Lt and Mrs H C
Macdermid, Mr A P
McCaghy, Col J and Mrs
McArdle, Mr and Mrs S D
Macgregor, Mr D
McDermott, Mrs and child
Reed, Miss J
Vickers, Mr and Mrs W
Whittell, Mr A L

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson, Lt E S I
Adam, Mr J E
Black, Mr and Mrs W
Boyd, Lt H J
Burne, T H
Bruehl, Mr L
Corbyn, Mr M M Z
Conway, Mr A
Carr, Lt-Col A N
Carr, Mrs J C
Cleveland, Mr C R
Carter, Mrs B
Dhargehl, Prince
Dewick, Mr H H
Dadachanji, Mr K
Fry, Capt A B
Forbes, T A F C
Forbes, Mrs
Fletcher, A F F
Forsyth, Capt J A
Goldthorpe, Capt F H
Gough, Lt H Pollard Mrs
Gackwar of Baroda
Hobson, Capt A C Mrs and infant
Hughes, Lady
Haworth, Mrs F J
Hahn, Mr L
Johnston, Mr W C
Kirwood, Lt C H
Kolhat, Mr
Lines, Dr J and Miss
Lutcliffe, Mr H W
Leslie, Maj W
Leslie, 2 Misses
Murray, Major F
Murray, Col G
Marshall, Mr J D
McElmiry, Mr R T
McBlanir, Mr F
Maharani, of Baroda
Mansell, Col C
Maclean, Miss
Mc onaghey, Lt L E
Noake, Lt A S
Newton, Mr R
Nikratova, Princess
Napier, Mr and Mrs H L
Nicholson, Mr and Mrs R
Phoenix, Mr H E
Pitcher, Mr D
Pipe, Mr D A
Park, Mr H
Rose Scott, Mr
Reed, Mr W L L
Robt n, Mr and Mrs J and 2 children
Stevensen, Mr A
Shivrayah, Singh
Smith, Mr and Mrs L
Stinton, Mr G E
Turnbull, Capt W B
Torres, Mr J W
Tannahill, Mrs
Turnbull, Mrs W B
Thompson, A S
Underwood, Lt-Col F
Vost, Mr H
Wigram, Rev and Mrs and infant
Willcocks, Capt R B
Wellington, 2 Misses R D
Wyllie, Mr and Mrs A O
Webber, Mr
Young, Capt A W O

FROM BRINDISI.

Clark, Mr D
Dukes, Mr F W
Duke, Miss
Rimmington Mr, P C
Stevens, Mr, O F
TaboCapt A

FROM PORTSAID—Boys, Mr and Mrs G P.

FOR KARACHI.

Andrews, Mr R
Fielding, Mr R M
Hyman, Mr G
Thomas, Rev and Mrs R S and child
Venning, Mr F E W

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and

## ANGLO-INDIAN EVANG LI- SATION SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—India, that vast Empire, held by a handful, comparatively speaking, Britons—ruled by a smaller hand still—India with its teeming millions, great cities, wide sun-scorched plains, gigantic mountain ranges, rugged hills and deep ravines. Amidst them all, up and down, here and there, in various avocations, our fellow-countrymen live and labour. In no part of the world is there a wider sphere for British influence, no country where individual character and moral worth tell more. Strong as is Britain's arm of the sword, still stronger, more perpetual is the sway of British character, of Christian influence. The pages of India's history are replete with the lives of men and women who have proved themselves India's benefactors, whether in the service of the Empire, or still more in that of the King of Kings. If only all Europeans were bright shining light, by life and character witnessing for Him whose name they bear, what widespread results would follow; for if it be true that the influence of the great and good has wrought wonders in India, it is also true that there are some who have sunk down to the low level around, and whose influence is for evil. No wonder! Let us at home with all our hallowed privileges blame ourselves, not them. Alone admidst heathendom, remote from Christian influence, subject to manifold temptations, do we wonder that some have been overcome by the malaria of evil surroundings. It rests with us at home with our numerous churches, our manifold Christian privileges, to help our fellow-countrymen less privileged, and to see that they shall not be left forlorn, untended, exposed to evil, without a hand stretched out to help them.

The Anglo-Indian Evangelisation Society exists to convey to the scattered units of the British race in India the very Christian help they need. Chosen Evangelists, clerical and lay, are sent out to seek those who may have erred, to comfort those who are lonely, to gather together Christian families, and to enable them to share in some measure the privileges we so richly enjoy. The efforts of Society have been much blessed. Many lonely men planters, many toilers on the great railway lines, have had home brought back to them, and have been led to know Him who will be with them in their solitude, and gladden them with His presence.

The Agents of the Society are earnest ministers and laymen of various denominations, and are well qualified for the work. They travel from place to place as required, not only preaching the Gospel, and visiting, but seeking to gather Christians together, and lay the foundation of permanent congregations. While funds are mainly subscribed in this country, India also aids largely. But the Society is not widely known, nor are its operations very prominently before the public, and therefore it is very inadequately supported. Hence I venture to write this letter, hoping it may lead some to help in the work. For specific information I would refer to the Report of the Anglo-Indian Evangelisation Society, Secretary Mr. W Stewart Thompson, Ivybank, Wardie Road, Edinburgh; Hon. Treasurer for London, Mr Reginald A. Studd, B. A., 2 Hyde Park Gardens, London, W.

POLWARTH, *President*.

## OVERCROWDING IN THIRD CLASS CARRIAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The present General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway has done much for the convenience and comfort of through-passengers to Bombay, but if he will be pleased to go still a little further in their interests and reduce the awful overcrowding that takes place from station to station in the third class carriages, he will verily earn their heartfelt gratitude. This over-crowding generally occurs in the Poona Passenger Trains. Almost at every Station on the arrival of the Trains an immediate rush is made for the nearest compartment when, from within, the shout is heard "Jaga-na-hai, Jaga-na-hai," but this protest is of no avail as they get in notwithstanding the jam within is most uncomfortably tight. Seeing this it is suggested to the Station Staff that if the crowd is so great why not put on extra third class carriages to meet the demand: the reply is that the utmost load limit, a Train could drag is already on and that no more can be added. Then in that case the issuing of tickets, when there is no room, should be stopped. A safe plan would be not to issue any tickets to local passengers by the mail or passenger trains. This has been the practice for many years on the B. B. & C. I. Railway who have no less than 54 Local Trains to remove and lessen the great discomfort experienced by these poor third class passengers. If the same practice is adopted on the Local Line between Kalyan and Bombay it would be indeed, an untold blessing to remove the daily jamming complained of. The G. I. P. has about 60 Local Trains from Kalyan to Bombay, and surely these Trains ought to suffice without overcrowding the already over-crowded Passengers to Bombay. One word from the G. T. M. would put matters straight at once.

PROGRESS.

## A CRY FROM THE DESK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—I would venture to ask you to advocate the just cause of the poor clerks, who serve in Government Offices for years together with small salaries and without any chance of getting promotion, and to expose their grievances to the favourable consideration of the higher authorities and of the Local and Imperial Government. You will see, Sir, that according to the actual circumstances prevailing in Bombay it is absolutely impossible and very hard especially to those Eurasian and other Christian clerks, who live an English life, to maintain themselves and their families decently, with the low salaries they get, owing chiefly to house-rent rising higher and higher, day by day, consequent on the total demolition of several houses by the Improvement Trust, and secondly owing to dearness of food-stuffs and demand of increase of pay by domestic servants. Government must therefore see their way as to consider the present hardships thrown upon their poor servants and provide them with something in the shape of allowances or increase in their salaries. Many of the poor clerks now-a-days are obliged to quit their quarters on account of an exorbitant increase of rent demanded by the house-owners and go to live in miserable boarding-houses where they cannot live comfortably and get clean and proper food and thus they have to sacrifice their precious health, very often getting sick—Yours, etc.

H.

## PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATRIX.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Imperatrix, Captain G. Ghezzo, from Trieste yesterday morning :—

Atkinson, Mrs G C
Atkinson, Miss
Bailey, Capt G
Basting, Miss A
Bliss, Capt and Mrs C and Infant
Brooke, Dr and Mrs
Brooke, 2 Misses
Brini, Lt R M
Buller, Lt J H G
Bredenkamp, Mr M
Bucler, Miss
Cardew, Mr and Mrs H M
Campbell, Mrs A J
Campbell, Capt R W P
Campbell, Major Leslie
Demetriadi, Mr
Dwyer, Mr F O
Das, Mr H
Esch, Mr V J
Fooks, Lt-Col H
Forrest, Mr and Mrs R E L
Faidige, Mrs A
Falek, Miss R
Forster, Capt D
Gatacre, Lieut J K
Gauffin, Miss A
Giffard, Mr D H R
Goich, Mr
Greeca, Mr
Greenstreet, Lieut F G
Hawes, Capt and Mrs C H
Johnston, Mrs F W
Johnstone, Miss
Jolly, Mr and Mrs W T H
Jost, Mr C
Kemball, Mrs C
Kidd, Mr and Mrs and child
Lewis, Lt G S
Lawies, Mrs
MacLaren, Mr J
Macpherson, Mr J A J
Mitra, Mrs
Michel, Mr
Noack, Miss A
Pitacco, Mr A
Pullini, Mr C
Russell, Capt W C
Rommel, Mr
Reyes, Mr and Mrs A E
Sanders, Mrs H C Child and governess
Schank, Mr E
Sinclair, Lieut M E
Smith, Miss V H
Stirling, Capt J D
Szczepanski, Mr and Mrs R C
Vincent, Mrs. 2 children and infant
Vernede, Mr and Mrs A H and infant
Waghorn, Major W D
Waghorn, Mrs H D
Whyte, Mr E G
Weatherdon, Mr and Mrs E
Wrixon, Mr and Mrs F A and 2 children

## HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, Commander Lowellen, to Marseilles and London :—

Armiet, Sir A T
Albrecht Von Alvensleben, Mr
Biden, Mr
Boerger, Mr H
Crawford, Miss A H
Dalias, Mr
D'Abreo, Mr and child
Gale, Capt F S
Grimbt, Mr A T
Horn, Mr G S
Haywood, Lt A N
Iyer, Mr B L Ramaswamy
Kantback, Mr Mrs and child
LeMarchant, Col and infant
O'Brien, Miss
Pasch, Mr A G
Robertson, Mr B
Smith, Mr and Mrs C
Scoones, Miss E
Shaw, Mr F W
Towill, Mrs
Treasurywala, Dr E J
Thomas, Mr Y E
Woolbridge, Major W H

## SIMLA VOLUNTEERS' PRIZE D Y.

### Exhorted to be Apostles of the Cause.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 19.

Speaking at the distribution of prizes to the Simla Volunteers to-day, Sir Beauchamp Duff, who presided in the unavoidable absence of the Commander-in-Chief from indisposition, said "Lord Kitchener two years ago in addressing the Calcutta Volunteers asked them not to be content merely to do their duty to their country by being Volunteers themselves, but in addition to be missionaries of the cause and regard it as a part of their obligation to induce others to join the movement. That was the message which he was to repeat to them that evening from his Excellency who took the warmest interest in the success of volunteering in India."

## F MINE RELIEF RETURNS.

### Local Damage by Locusts Reported

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 19.

The number of persons in receipt of relief continues to decrease in all provinces and in Bombay has fallen from 11,253 to 8,849. In Bengal, however, there are still 56,986 persons on relief viz., 5,402 on works and 51,584 on gratuitous relief works, and gratuitous relief works have been tclosed in Ajaigarh, Bisat and Garaul in Central India. In nearly all the provinces the state of the standing crops on the whole is good and the prospects favourable, but more rain is required in parts of Central Burma, in most of the parts of Behar in the South-Eastern and Eastern submontane districts of the United Provinces where late rice is suffering, the unirrigated tracts of Bannu, in parts of the Central Provinces where the spring sowings have commenced and parts of Madras. Locusts have appeared and have done damage in 24, Pargannas, Jessore and Purnea districts of Bengal, the Gurgaon, Umballa, Jullundur, Ferozpore and Shahpur districts of the Punjab, the Dera Ismail Khan District, North West Frontier Province, parts of Gwalior and Bangor in Central Provinces.

## THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Oct 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major A F Pinhey, B
Capt F R Nethersole, B
Mr R N Burn, B
Dr C B Rama Rao, M
Mr D Marshall, M
Mr N W Kemp, Bo Cov
Mr D George, Bo
Col E E M Lawford, commanding Rangoon Brigade
Lieut Col W C H Mackintosh, I A
Lieut Col E W Reily, I M S
Capt G D Price, adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles
Lieut W McM Black, 58 Rifles
Lieut H E Dunsterville, R A

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major T W Irvine, I M S B, special leave commuted into furl on private affairs and extended 2 mo 8 day
Major C P Thompson, B furl to 1-11-06
Major E Wilkinson, I M S B, study leave from 1-5-06 to 31-7-96
Capt S Anderson, I M S, B, study leave from 11-4-06 to 31-8-06
Capt G R Hearn, R E, B 4 days furl
Mr R R Garlick B, Cov 5 days' extraordinary leave
Mr S W Gracey, B Cov, 3 mo furl
Mr W T H Jolly, B, furl to 12-6-07
Mr J L P Hogan, B, furl to 12-6-07
Mr D J Dooley, B, 6 mo M C
Mr W T Collins, B, 6 mo M C
Major W D Gunn, I C V D, M, 5 days' furl
Mr D W G Cowie, M Cov 4 mo furl
Mr C J Ussher, M, furl to 1-4-07
Mr P R Allen, M, 3 mo M C
Mr D G Hatchell, M, 4 mo furl
Mr E B Loveluck, M special leave commuted into furl on M C and extended 2 mo
Mr D Squire, M, 3 mo extraordinary leave on M C
Mr A G Wright Bo 3 mo M C
Col C H Powell, 1-1 Goorkhas, 3 days
Col W J R Wickham, I A, 7 days
Lieut Col J S E Western A A G, 3rd Division C leave converted and extended to 1 year on private affairs
Lieut Col G S Kerrich, 26 Cav 4 mo
Lieut Col P G Walker, 20 Inf, 2 mo
Capt H R Brown, I M S, 14 days
Capt R M Garter I M S 2 mo
Capt G M Morris, 64 Punjabis, C leave converted and extended by 4 mo, on private affairs
Capt A M Hemmell, 32 Lancers, privilege leave converted and extended by 6 mo on M C
Capt W L Maxwell, 127 Inf, 14 days
Lieut C E Borton, 129 Beloochis, C leave converted and extended by 4 mo on private affairs
Lieut A C Norman, 5 Cav, C leave converted and extended to 1 year on private affairs
Lieut G F W Anson, 17 Inf, C leave converted and extended to Feb 12, 1907, on private affairs
Lieut H A Balderston, 120 Inf, 2 mo M C
Lieut R H Marsh, 18 Lancers, 6 mo M C
Lieut G S Skinner, 56 Inf 3 days
Lieut W R B Douglas, R I M, 3 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major J Morwood I M S, B,
Major G O Roos-Keppel-G I E, B
Major T W Irvine, I M S, B
Major W D Waghorn, R E B
Capt R M Dalziel, I M S, B
Capt G R Hearn, R E, B
Capt A B Dew, B
Mr R V Russell, B Cov
Mr S L Maddox, B Cov
Mr W J E Lupton, B Cov
Mr F D Kiernander, B
Mr H S Ker Edie, B
Mr W R Pearce, B
Mr A H Morris, B
Mr M B Comber, B
Mr E W Grennan, B
Mr C E Hall, B
Mr W C N Shilston, B
Mr P Moore, B
Mr R G Richardson, B
Mr H M Finch, B
Mr A S Montgomery, B
Mr J M McNeale, B
Mr E A Leach, B
Major W D Gunn, I C V D, M
Mr A E Deighton, M
Lieut-Col M A T Collie I M S, Bo
Mr B A Bredon, Bo Cov
Mr H Murray, Bo
Mr E W Grennan, Bo
Col C H Powell, 1-1 Goorkhas
Col G J Younghusband, C B Q O Corps of Guides
Col H J J Middleton, A A G, Mhow Division
Col J G Smith, S and T Corps
Lieut-Col H J W Brownrigg, R E
Lieut-Col R C Broome, Army Remount Dept
Lieut-Col J W Rodgers, I M S
Lieut-Col C W F Whyte, 117 Mahrattas
Major A H Battye, 2-1 Goorkhas
Major E A Stotherd, 30 Lancers
Major T C Watson, V C, R E
Major A E Hatch, 129 Beloochis
Major G W S Hawks, 99 Deccan Inf
Major F C Rynd, S and T Corps
Major A P Browne, 38 C I Horse
Major C H Davies, 33 Sikhs
Major H King, 33 Punjabis
Major F J M Edwards, D S O, 33 Cav
Major E Wilkins, 114 Mahrattas
Major M B Roberts, 1-39 Garhwal Rif
Capt H E Moule, 4 Goorkhas
Capt N W Barlow, Adjutant Naini Tal Vol Rif
Capt J H Hallows, 15 Lancers
Capt T S Tancred, 38 C I Horse
Capt R Stewart, 22 Punjabis
Capt H T Naylor, Gov of Bombay's Body Guard
Capt J S Richard, R A
Capt A F Jackson, 21 P A V O Cav
Capt G A F Sanders, R E
Capt A Young, 91-1 Goorkhas
Capt C H B Clark 73 Inf
Capt H S K Snowden, R A
Capt C S W Thomas, R A
Capt H W Davies, S and T Corps
Capt H J Cotter R A
Capt A Moore, 66 Punjabis
Lieut D McL Slater 77 Moplah Rif
Lieut B S A F Greville, 16 Rajpoots
Lieut N H C Russell, 39 C I Horse
Lieut B R Reilly, 122 Inf
Lieut G F Underwood, 15 Lancers
Lieut A C D Thorne, 103 Lancers
Lieut G S Renny, 38 Dogras
Lieut A P Hughes, 1-1 Goorkhas
Lieut V C P Hodson, 10 Lancers
Lieut H N Colan, 67 Punjabis
Lieut S Van B Laing, 76 Punjabis
Lieut D A Blair, 1-2 Goorkhas
Lieut W S Adam, 72 Punjabis
Lieut C J M Thornhill, 6 Inf
Lieut N Ogle, 67 Punjabis
Lieut A Flagg, 25 Punjabis
Lieut R J B Yates, 22 Cav
Chief Engineer B C Bunyer, R I M

## RAILWAY CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 19.

The Railway Conference Association will finish its meetings next Wednesday.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 1st September, amounted to Rs. 12,060, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,762. The total earnings from 1st of July to the 1st September, were Rs. 97,126, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 9,569.

## INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

### U. P. SUGARCANE.

The Second forecast of the Sugarcane crop for 1906-07 reads follows:—[Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1904-05 the area under sugarcane in the United Provinces, has represented some 49 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.]

In parts of the Benares, Gorakhpur and Fyzabad divisions the rainfall in September was scanty and damaged the cane crop. Grass-hoppers and floods also caused injury in a few localities. The crop in these divisions is therefore estimated at not more than 80 per cent. of the normal. In the rest of the province the heavy rain in September proved beneficial to the cane crop, which continues healthy and flourishing and a full normal yield is expected. For the province as a whole the estimated yield on the enhanced area which has been sown may be put for the present at 95 per cent. of the normal compared with 70 last year.

### U. P. TIL.

The Second forecast of the Til crop for 1906 is as under :—

[NOTE.—On an average of the five years ending 1904-05 the area under Til sown unmixed in the United Provinces, has represented some 6 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.]

In the western divisions and in Bundelkhand the rainfall in August was sufficient but that in September was rather excessive for the Til crop, which requires light rain. The reverse was however the case in the eastern sub-montane districts, where this crop is also largely grown. In these tracts the fall were in excess of requirements in August and scanty in September. Some damage has therefore been caused to the Till crop from the weather in September; and taking the province as a whole an outturn of about 85 per cent. of the normal is anticipated at present compared with 50 per cent last year.

The exact area sown with Till will be known in December next, but according to the reports received from selected land-holders the total area is roughly estimated at about 310,000 acres, or 10 per cent, in excess of the last year's area.

### PUNJAB SUGARCANE AND INDIGO.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 19.

The second forecast of sugarcane crop for the Punjab for the year 1906 states that the revised estimate of area under sugareane is 208,000 acres, this representing a slight increase of 3,300 acres only. The rainfall in August and early in September has been beneficial and prospects are generally distinctly good.

The first forecast of the indigo crop in the Punjab for the year 1906 states the area estimated under indigo is 62,100, acres compared with 67,500 acres finally ascertained last year. The decrease is in Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan where inundation canals began to flow late in the season; insects damaged the early crop in Shujabad tahsil of Multan district. The general condition of the crop is average, sowings were made at normal time in Multan and Rohtak but were late in Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan for reasons already stated.

### AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

A Press Note issued last evening gives the text of a telegram from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India dated 17th October :—

Good rain during week in Colaba, Ratnagiri, Kanara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kolhapur and Kathiawar, and slight in remaining Native States and Gujarat, Thana, Deccan, Bijapur. More rain needed for maturing crops and rabi sowing in parts Deccan and Bijapur. Standing crops slightly damaged by locusts in Karachi and Cutch, grasshoppers in Sholapur, insects in Upper Sind Frontier and Khandish and rats and rust in Karachi, and generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of kharif crops and sowing of rabi continue. Picking of cotton progressing in Sukkur, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad and Ahmednagar. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation purposes adequate. Agricultural stock insufficient in parts Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur and Cutch. Cattle generally in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Stocks of grain in markets adequate. Prices falling. Quantity of grain purchasable per rupee, in Deccan 18 to 47 per cent., in Karnatak 11 to 30 per cent., and elsewhere 5 to 30 per cent., less than normal. Labourers get sufficient employment in fields and on private works. Public health generally good. Number on relief during week ending 6th instant—British Districts—Deccan : works 81, gratuitous 1,363; total 1,444. Karnatak : works 2,130, gratuitous 5,275; total 7,405. Native States : works 246, gratuitous 965; total 1,211.

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Ghandavarkar presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE JIVANDAS NATHOO.

Mr. Ardasir Kupadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

RE CHHAGAN MANSUKH.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, Mr. Rustom Wadia, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application on the ground of want of jurisdiction, as all the creditors on the schedule were people of Ahmedabad. Mr. Mankar said the point might be reserved for agreement till the time of the hearing. His Lordship adjourned the matter till the next Court day, and granted protection to the insolvent till then.

HAJI IBRAHIM ABA.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order : Mr. Mankar for a creditor opposed. His Lordship gave relief to the insolvent for a fortnight.

TUKARAM BHIKHSETT.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order : Mr. K. B. Dastur, for a creditor, opposed. The application was granted by the Court.

DAND HAJI MAHOMED.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order : Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for a creditor, opposed on the ground that the insolvent had, on the verge of the insolvency, paid away Rs. 2,000 to his wife. His Lordship refused the application.

FRAMJI RUSTOMJI CONFECTIONER.

Mr. Mankar appeared for the insolvent : Mr. Rustom Wadia for an opposing creditor. Interim order till 7th November was given.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their discharges : Ganda H. Khatri and another ; Mahomedali Gulamhusen Hora ; Syed Kasam Ibrahim ; T. Pereira ; R A Domnic and another ; Babaji V Sinde : Hashmatali S Munshi ; and F. A. De Souza.

## BURJORJI MEMORIAL MEETING AT BHOWNAGAR.

THE memorial meeting of Doctor Burjorji Beramji, who (after a long and useful career of over 35 years, as Chief Medical Officer, and some time Acting Diwan, Bhownagar State,) retired on pension last year, was held on Sunday last at the residence premises of the ex-Diwan Mr. Vithaldas Samaldas. Besides our Prime Minister Mr. Prabhashanker Dulpatram Pattni and other State officials, several distinguished citizens were present. On the motion of the Diwan, Mr. Vithaldas S. Mehta presided. Several speeches were made referring to the excellent services of the Doctor Saheb and some useful schemes for the utilisation of the memorial fund, were proposed. The sum now amounts to nearly Rs. 10,000.

The Diwan Saheb who rose, amidst cheers, to address the meeting, eulogized the long and brilliant career of Dr. Burjorji ; and praised his many sided activities in promotion of the public welfare. He then paid a high tribute to the Doctor on his faithful and meritorious services to the State, and free medical advice and help he gave alike to poor and rich, with the least distinction of caste, colour or creed. By such noble deeds he had justly made himself popular throughout the city.

The Diwan expressed his sincere regret that so small an amount had been realized. However, under these circumstances, he proposed that the fund should be utilized in procuring a marble bust to be placed in Sir Takhtasingji Hospital, and cast water pipes set up in such localities as are wanting agood supply of water. To carry out the object in view he then suggested the names of following gentlemen to form themselves into a working committee :—Doctor Shivnath, Mr. Ratilal Mancklal, Mr. Mahommedali Abdulali Shet Prabhashanker Venishanker, Shet Vrandavandas Raghubhai, Shet Eduji Shapurji, Shet Aladin Devji, Shet Kunverji Kalianji, Dr. Motivalla, Mr. Ratishanker G. L. C. E. The proposal was unanimously carried.

With a vote of thanks to Dr. Shivnath for his valuable help and to the president for his able conduct in the chair, the proceedings terminated.


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For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others, Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper fold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

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PROVISIONS,
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IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS GOLD JEWELLERY.

37311. 9ct. gold with one turquoise, Rs. 26. Other patterns in stock, Rs. 30 to 60.

32850. Set pearls, Rs. 6.
32765. Set pearls, Rs. 6-8.
32922. Set pearls Rs. 8-8.
11086. Set pearls, Rs. 6-8.
32856. Set pearls, Rs. 8.
17356. Set pearls, Rs. 30.
11233. Set pearls, Rs. 8-8.
38633. Necklace, set pearls, Rs. 86.
30471. Set pearls and one ruby, Rs. 28.
27622. Necklace set with fine pearls, Rs. 400.
37208 Set opals, ruby and pearls, Rs. 29.
33015. Set pearls and turquoises, Rs. 13-8.
30480. Set pearls and one emerald, Rs. 28.
37406. Set pearls and ruby, Rs. 64.
16586. Set pearls, Rs. 10.
28741. Set opals or pearls and turquoises, Rs. 24.
23013. Necklace set pearls, Rs. 120.
37326. Bracelet, set turquoises, Rs. 87.
29183. Bracelet set pearls and turquoises, Rs. 100.
25605. Bracelet set turquoises, Rs. 92.
37322. Bracelet, set with ten fine turquoises, Rs. 135.
SHOWROOMS: 11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Accidents will happen!!
SOME USEFUL HINTS ON ZAM-BUK AS A "FIRST AID."

A NASTY fall or blow at polo or any other sport; the trapping of the finger in the office door; a slip on the bungalow stairs, by which the skin is bruised or the ankle sprained; the upsetting of kettle or saucepan; a smarting cut sustained through a slip while carving—these are but a few of the mishaps common to everyday life.
Zam-Buk, Nature's skin-healer, possesses a threefold action when applied to any smarting injury sustained in camp, office, or home. Firstly, it subdues pain and inflammation; secondly, being a powerful antiseptic, it thoroughly destroys all dangerous microbes that might otherwise give rise to festering or suppuration; and thirdly, it heals—and heals perfectly—because of the richness and strength of the herbal essences absorbed into the damaged tissues directly Zam-Buk is applied.
Bruises and "scrapes" should be bathed; then anointed gently with Zam-Buk. If the bruise is very severe apply a bandage. For scalds and burns, spread a quantity of Zam-Buk on a clean piece of lint and bandage up with a view to excluding all air as soon after the accident as possible. In case of a sprain or strain Zam-Buk should be rubbed in vigorously, and the joint firmly bandaged.
Zam-Buk is invaluable for cuts, scratches, bruises, burns, scalds, abrasions, chafing, itch, "Delhi sores," all forms of eczema, ringworm, cramp, stiff joints, sprains, stiffness, prickly heat, mosquito-bites, the bites and stings of all insects and reptiles, sunburn, ulcers, pimples, raw chin after shaving, blackheads, boils, rash, bad legs, piles, aching feet, swollen joints, swollen knees, weak ankles, sore heads, festering sores, poisoned wounds, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, tic, etc. Sold by all chemists and medicine vendors at Re. 1 per box. Post paid and packed free for Re. 1 As. 2. Large size, containing nearly four times the small size, price Rs. 2 As. 4, or post paid and packed free for Rs. 2 As. 8. Address the Zam-Buk Co., 30, Strand Road, Calcutta.
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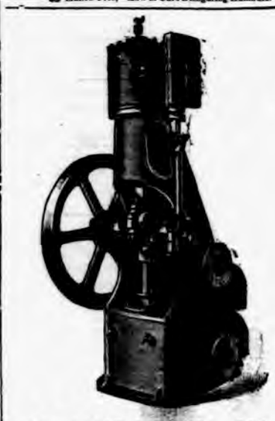
Price for two boxes of medicine with a phial of oil ... ... ... Rs. 5.
Packing and postage ... ... ... As. 5.

SPECIFIC FOR HYDROCELE.
It Radically cures this malady; removes the pain, reduces the enlarged size and stops the accompanying fever. If the disease be of only one year's standing, the two boxes of the medicine would suffice; but if of longer standing, it should be continued for some time.
Price of two boxes of medicine and one Phial oil ... ... ... Rs. 2.
Packing and postage ... ... ... As. 7.
Prescriptions with or without Medicine sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape, and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.
KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN
Government Medical Diploma Holder,
18/1 and 19, Lower Chitpore Rd., CALCUTTA.

SCALP DISEASE & ECZEMA CURED
Suffered More Than Six Months with Scalp and was Fast Losing His Hair—A Member of Family Afflicted with Eczema on Hands.
TWO COMPLETE CURES BY CUTICURA REMEDIES
"I have great pleasure in giving particulars of two complete cures derived from the use of the Cuticura Remedies.
"In my own case, for more than six months I was suffering from disorder on my scalp and in consequence was fast losing my hair. I was advised to give Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment a trial, which I luckily did. I adopted the treatment prescribed and at the end of one month was completely cured. This was at the beginning of 1905. Since that time my head has been restored to its normal state, and no further outbreak has occurred, and whenever I have had the opportunity I always recommend the Cuticura Remedies.
"A member of our family periodically suffered for nearly ten years from dry eczema on the hands. The fingers and palms split and cracked everywhere at the slightest movement. At such periods they were most painful as well as quite useless, and gloves were always obliged to be worn. Every possible remedy was tried, besides medical advice, blood mixtures, ointment, soaps, etc., some of which gave slight relief for a time, but never permanently. Finally, she was advised to try Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, which we are thankful to say effected a complete cure, as she has had no recurrence of the trouble for the last three years. We are most happy to testify to the efficacy of the Cuticura Remedies in similar cases. You are at perfect liberty to make use of above testimonials. Edward Allen, 65 Denmark Road, South Norwood, S. E., Eng., March 26, 1906."
Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery; Chatterhouse & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery; Chatterhouse, Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props
Mailed Free, "How to Cure Disfiguring Humours."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## THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Warsaw, Sept. 23.—This morning terrorists shot and killed the head of the military prison hospital here. The assassins escaped. At Radom three terrorists, who had been condemned to death by drum-head Court-martial, were executed this morning.

A *Times* correspondent telegraphs from St. Petersburg (Sept. 30):—The *Novoe Vremya* talks glibly of the dispersal of the next Duma if the Deputies again prove intractable and of an amendment of the electoral law to assure the return of proper candidates. The Union of Russian Men are flooding the villages with incendiary literature, unabashed by the condemnation of one of their leaders General Lavroff, who edited a pamphlet inciting the people to slaughter Jews. The Courts in this instance displayed a praiseworthy independence, and General Lavroff was fined 100 roubles (10l.), although his decorations, in which he recited the old fable of English millions helping the Jews to revolutionise Russia, had been approved by the censorship. M. Shmakoff, another "Russian man," acted as counsel for the defence and blandly assured the Court that *pogroms* were positively beneficial to the Jews since they helped them to obtain money from abroad.

Eighty-three out of 87 provinces and territories in the Russian Empire are now under various forms of repressive jurisdiction, yet armed robberies continue unabated. Trains are constantly held up by peasants. It is true that political assassination is becoming more confined to particular areas, but its decrease in the interior is due not to the Courts-martial but to a series of singularly fortunate captures of terrorist organisations. The lull, however, may be only momentary. Terrorist committees are again forming and have "sentenced" M. Stolypin and the Governor-General of Moscow.

Odessa, Sept. 30 (*Reuter*).—The Perfect has unexpectedly issued an order to the police to imprison any person assaulting or searching citizens in the streets. The order has caused the greatest surprise in view of the fact that such outrages have almost exclusively been committed by members of the Union of Russian People, which enjoys the protection of the highest authorities. At the same time, the Governor has prohibited the publication of an Anti-Semitic newspaper, on the ground that it incites one section of the population against another.

The Constitutional Democrats were permitted to hold a meeting in St. Petersburg on Oct. 1. Two hundred attended.

Telegrams from the interior reported (Oct. 1) a cessation of Agrarian disturbances at some points and a recrudescence at others, notably in Orel. The general impression, however, was that the interior was becoming distinctly quieter, but that the unrest along the borders was unabated.

PEASANTS BEATEN TO DEATH.

Odessa, Oct. 1 (Reuter).—At Kherson, to-day, ninety-seven peasants were put on their trial on a charge of destroying the estate of M. Kroshein, a former Minister. The evidence revealed shocking and horrid atrocities were committed upon the prisoners and other accused by the authorities. The chief of the district, who arrived on the spot soon after the devastation of the estate with a detachment of Cossacks, assembled all the peasants supposed to have been concerned in the affair, and without making any investigation directed the priests to administer the last sacrament to them. The Cossacks were then ordered to beat the peasants to death. The scene of horror lasted four hours, twenty-three peasants being killed and 130 receiving terrible injuries. The Cossacks became exhausted from their work of brutality and compelled other peasants to continue flogging their own fathers, sons, and brothers. The men who were killed where all innocent, the real culprits having fled before the arrival of the Cossacks. After these revelations the Public Prosecutor decided not to avail himself of the official report. The Court nevertheless, sentenced sixty-three of the accused to various terms of imprisonment. The remaining thirty-four were acquitted.

BRITISH M. P.'S AND THE DUMA.

A telegram to Paris (Oct. 3) from St. Petersburg states that Count Goudovitch, marshal of the St. Petersburg nobility, has formally refused to sanction the use of their assembly hall for the reception and banquet in honour of the British members of Parliament who are to present an address of sympathy to Mr. Muromtseff, ex-President of the Duma.

St. Petersburg, October 2 (*Times*).—The trial of the Korean interpreter who shot the Korean Minister in an hotel here last December was begun yesterday. The prisoner said that as patriot he was angry with the Korean mandarins, whose corruption caused his country's ruin, and he shot the Minister because he was convinced that the latter had sold his country. The trial was adjourned. Court Lamsdorff will appear as a witness. The quarrel probably arose out of a dispute over the division of the subsidy which Russia paid to the Korean Legation during the war.

The police have made important discoveries of arms in St. Petersburg and Vilna. Over a dozen people, of whom seven were youths, have been executed by order of Court-martial within the last twenty-four hours.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 2 (*Reuter*).—A belated telegram from Ashkabad announces the assassination of General Riakevitch, the military prosecutor there. An attempt was also made on the life of General Usakovoske, the president of the local Court-martial whose assailant was shot dead by a junior officer.

Notwithstanding Mme. Kozloff's intercession, Vassilieff, General Kozloff's murderer, was hanged in the Schusselburg at down to-day. Vassilieff displayed the utmost bravado. Until the last he refused to see a priest and exclaimed loudly on the scaffold:—"I despise death and you my executioners, I die in the faith of the justice of our work and in the hope that my death will soon be terribly avenged."

St. Petersburg, Oct. 3 (*Times*).—It has now been decided that the congress of the Constitutional Democrats shall meet at Helsingfors on Sunday. A tacit understanding exists that the congress is not to be interfered with there provided that the deliberations are private. Representatives of the Press, therefore, will not be admitted.

A panic was created on the Bourse at noon to-day by firing outside the building. This proved to be an encounter between the police and a gang of robbers who were lying in wait for the cashier employed at the adjoining Custom-house. The police got wind of the plot and rounded up the hooligans, one of whom was killed while trying to escape.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING.

Bombay, October 20.

There will be a Parade for all members at the Riding School on Wednesday morning next, the 24th instant at 7-30 a.m. Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Sword and Carbine.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, October 20.

254. There will be a meeting for all members of the Sergeants Mess at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 23rd instant, at 6 p.m. It is requested that all will try and make it convenient to attend.

255. Enrolments.—The undermamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "D" Company:—No 3963 Vol 2 S N L Wheeler. No 3964 Vol C J L Wheeler, No 3965 Vol P E Edwards. No 3966 Vol C A Johnson, No 3967 Vol S Daly and No 3968 Vol S Hay-Ellis.

P. R. CADELL, Major,
Acting Adjt. B. V. R.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, October 20.

48 INSPECTION.

The Officer Commanding has great pleasure in publishing for the information of all concerned that Major-General Pearson C B, Inspector General of Volunteers, expressed his satisfaction with all he saw, at Middle Ground Fort, at his annual Inspection, on Thursday last and congratulates the Corps on their smartness and the creditable turn out.

49 STRENGTH.

The following member having joined is taken on the strength of Corps and posted to No 2 Co:—No 1068 Gr A A Durnall.

46 NOTIFICATION OF RULE 12.

Extract from Regimental Orders dated 15th October 1906.

The attention of all members is particularly drawn to Corps Rule No 12 and to extract from minutes of a Regimental Committee Meeting held on the 16th July last, copies of the above are being sent to all members and it is notified for information that Rule 12 will in future be strictly enforced.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 1st September, amounted to Rs. 2,284, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 936. The total earnings from the 1st of July to the 1st of September were Rs. 16,054, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 3,565.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 1st September, amounted to Rs. 3,297, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 839. The total earnings from the 1st of July to the 1st of September, were Rs. 29,616, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 6,632.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Publication Saturday, Sept. 24.

War Office, Oct 2

3rd (King's Own) Hussars—Lieut. G Baynes resigns his commission.

13th Hussars—Major J F Church retires in retired pay; Capt and Brevet Major E W Denny to be Major vice J F Church.

14th (King's) Hussars—Capt W R Campbell, D S O, is seconded for service as an adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry The appointment to a second lieutenancy Gentleman Cadet S Barne, from the Royal Military College, which appeared in the *Gazette* of Aug. 28, 1906 is cancelled.

15th (The King's) Hussars—Capt. A Courage is seconded for service as an adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry Supernumerary Capt. J A S Balmain to be captain, vice A Courage.

20th Hussars—Gentleman Cadet S B rne, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant C Mac G Dundar promoted.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Major H L Reed V C, is seconded for service on the Staff; Capt H C Sheppard to be major, vice H L Reed, V C: Capt. W H Bartholomew to be adjutant vice Capt E B Macnaghten, who has resigned that appointment; Supernumerary Capt. E B Macnaghten to be captain, vice W H Bartholomew Lieut W K P Blair is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

Rayal Garrison Art.—Major M M Morris to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col. J Adye, C B, removed on appointment to the Staff; Capt. W E Manley retires on retired pay. The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captains:—F C Poole D S O, vice C A Ker, D S O, seconded; F A Twiss, M V O, vice J F Westerman, placed on half-pay: Lieut. C S Chapman is placed on temporary half-pay on accunt of ill-health. The undementioned lieutenants are seconded:—F E Spencer, for service with the Native Art, India; H S Eliot, for service in the Supply and Transport Corps, India; Qrmr. and Honorary Major J Edwards is placed on retired pay; Sergt-Major A Mitchell to be quatermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutant, vice Honorary Major J Edwards.

Corp of Royal Engineers.

Brevet Col. H E S Abbott, D S O, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel retires upon an Indian pension. The undermentioned brevet colonels, on completion of five years' service as regimental lieutenant-colonels, are placed on haf-pay:—H J Foster, H H Barnet. Qrmr. and Honorary Capt. W J Shute is placed on retired pay A Izat, gentleman, from the Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill to be second lieutenant.

Coast Battalion.—Lieutenant. W Bolton to be captain.

Grenadier Guards.

Lieut. the Hon. C M B Ponsonby, M V O, is seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut Lord R Welles'ey to be adjutant, vice E B Loraine, who has resigned that appointment; Second Lieut. (on probation L E Parker resigns his commission,

Line Battolions.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.)—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H D Robson, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, retires on retired pay; Major R Dawson to be lieutenant-colonel, vicebrevet Col. H D Robson; Capt. B T Pell, D S O, to be major, vice R Dawson.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)—Capt. F S B Johnson is seconded for service as an adjutant of Vounteers.

The Devonshire Regt.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. T A H Davies, D S O., on completion of his period of service in command of a batalion, is placed on half-pay. Major J MacN. Walter, D S O, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col. T A H Davies, D S O.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.)—Lieutenant H L Bouche is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.)—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J A Fearon, on completion of his period of service in command of a battallon, retires on retired pay. Major A de S Hadow to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevert Col. J A Fearon, The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants to complete establishment:—O. Oakes, from the Royal Garrison Regt.; L F Lanyon; H Levin.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Capt W J S Hosley is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Supernumerary Capt. C H Unwin to be captain, vice W J S Hosley.

The Gloucestershie Regt.—Lieut A W Clifford resigns his commission.

The Royal Sussex Regt.—Capt. E L Mackenzie, D S O, is seconded for service under the Colonial Office, Supernumerary Capt. A R Davis to captain, vice E L Mackenzie, D S O. Second Lieut. J M Hulton to be lieut. vice A W K Loyd, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health,

Memoranda.

Mejor-Gen. Sir H McCalmont, K C B, C V O, is placed on retired pay. His Excellency Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang, Rana Bahadur, G C S I, is granted the honorary rank of major-general in the Army. Lieut.-Col and Brevet Col B L Eman, half-pay, on retired pay, Lieut, H R H Ireland, the West India Regt, is granted the local rank of captain while employed as a captain with the West African Regt.

Reserve of Officers.

R V Wynn, gentleman, late lieutenont 9th (Queen's Royal)Lancers, to be Lieutenant. R F Mitchell, gentleman, late second Lieutenant the Royal Sussex Regt., to be second Lieutenant

Amiralty, 1st October

Royal Matine Light Infantary.

General George Harrie Thorn Colwell, C B, is placed on the Retired List, on account of age, under the provision of Order in Council of 29 November, 1881.

Lieutenant-General Christopher Sullivan Feltrim Fagan to be General, vice Cowell, retired.

Major-General Herbert St George Schomberg, C B, to be Lieutenant-General, vice Fagan, promoted.

Colonel Comandant William Thompson Adair to be Major-General, vice Schomberg, poomoted.

Colonel Second Commandant Henry Cecil Egles to be Colonel Commandant, vice Adair, promoted. Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Herbert Cecil Mane, C B Ad C (from Supplementary Half-pay List), to be Colonel Second Commandant, vice Eagles, promoted Dated 29th September.

Amiralty,2nd October

Captain Sir Alfred Wyndhan Paget, K C M G, Ad C, has been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in His Majesty's Fleet, Dated 1st October, 1906.

Royal Naval Reserve.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, viz:—Linzee Tainton Wooldrige Cyril Edwads Dated 1st October.

Admiralty, 3rd October.

Engineer Lieutanant Arthur Samuel Crisp has been promoted to the rank of Engineer Commander in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 24 September, 1906. The undermentioned Paymasters have been advanced to the rank of Staff Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet Harry Granville Ley John West Creighton William Davenport Sarratt William john Parsons Pettit Dated 1st October.

War Office, Pall Mall October 5th

5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, Captain Oswal K Chance is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry. Dated 1st September, 1906.

Supernumerary Captain James B. Jasdine D.S.O., to be Captain, vice O K Chance. Dated 1st September 1906.

16th (The Queen's) Lancers, Lieutenant Frederick Wombwell is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry. Dated 6th September, 1906.

Line Battalions,

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), Supernumerary Captain Robert McDoually, D S O, to be Captain vice Brevet Colonel E G T Bainbridge, promoted. Deated 4th Angust, 1906.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), Captain Thomas D Jackson, D S O is seconded for service on the Staff. Deated 22nd June, 1906.

Supernumerary Captain Claude E Foster to be Captain, vice T D Jackson, D S O Dated 22nd June, 1906.

The Royal Fusilier (City of London Regiment) Captain Harry W G Burnett Hitchcock is seconded for service under the Colinial Office Dated 22nd September 1906.

Supernumerary Captain Algernon C Jeffcoat, D S O, to be Captain, vice H W G Burnett Hitchcock Deated 22nd Setember, 1906.

The Bedfordshire Regiment. The date of placing Lieutenant Harry O H Smithers on half-pay is 23rd September, 1906, instead of as notified in the Gazette of 3rd July, 1906

The Royal Inniskilling Fusilier, Second Lieutenant R G Ball to be Lieteanat, vice A J M Gordon, promoted Dated 5th August, 1906.

The East Surrey Regiment, Captain John C May, D S O, is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers Dated 11th September, 1906.

Supernumary Captain and Brevet Major Herold S Tew to be Captain, vice J C May, D S O Dated 11th September, 1906.

The Princes of Wales Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), Captain Sidney H Skinner is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers Dated 11th September, 1905,

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), Serjeant Major James Wright to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Lieutenant W Barrow, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health Dated 6th October, 1906,

The Duke of Cambridg's Own (Middlesex Regt.) Second Lieutenant A Fergusson to be Lieutenant, vice D H L Thomas, deceased Dated 11th September, 1906

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), Second Lieut H B Hartley resigns his Commission Dated 6th October, 1906.

Commands And Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George K Scott-Moncrieff, C I E from half-pay, to be an Assistant Director at Head-Quarters, and is granted the substantive rank of Colonel, vice Colonel S D Cleeve whose tenure of that appointment has expired Dated 1st October, 1906.

Major Robert D Whigham, D S O, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General at Head-Quarters, vice Major A Symons, 13th Hussars, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Dated 1st October 1906.

Captain Charles H Hood, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment) to be a Superintendent of Gymnasia, vice Brevet Major G H F Wingate, The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment) Dated 26 th September, 1906.

Brevet.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur D Meers, Royal to be Colonel Dated 4th October, 1906, Engineers

Memorandum.

Colonel Thomas R Main, C B, on vacating the appointment of Chief Engineer, Portsmouth Defences, is placed on half-pay. Dated 8th September, 1906.

War Office, Pall Mall,
5th October.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets from the Royal Military College to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 6th October, 1906:—

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, Nathaniel Walter Ryder King in succession to Lieutenant A M Turner, promoted.

3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards, Victor Dupree, vice C E Walker, resigned.

12th (Prince of Wales's) Lancers Edward Hubert Leatham, vice V E Mocatta, transferred to 14th (King's) Hussars.

Grenadier Guards.

Claud Alfred Victor Sykes, vice R G C Napier, resigned.

Iain MacDougall, in succession to Lieutenant, The Honourable C M Ponsonby, M V O, seconded.

Coldstream Guards.

The Honourable Rupert Oswald Derek Keppel, in succession to Lieutenant the Honourable C D Baring, seconded.

Line Battalions.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment) Thomas Bell vice R G W Grierson, resigned.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment), Dennis Malcolm King, in succession to Lieutenant E Keogh-Cullen, seconded.

The Norfolk Regiment, Edward James Standen, in succession to Lieutenant A E A Ward, promoted.

Robert Arthur Downs, in succession to Lieutenant E A Dand, resigned.

The Lincolnshire Regiment, Leeby Montagu Fuller, vice F B Shuter, resigned.

Edward Clagg.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), Noel Ralph Whitaker, in succession to Lieutenant H L Roache, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, Arthur Douglas Gaye, in succession to Lieutenant H O H Smithers, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The Royal Irish Regiment, Louis Richard Fowle, in succession to Lieutenant H Anderson, promoted.

Alexandra, Princes of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), George Noel Neumann Smith, in succession to Lieutenant B H Leatham, promoted.

Humphrey Lane Wheatley, in succession to Lieutenant B S Moss-Blundell, promoted.

The South Wales' Borderers, Robert Konoma Beaumont Walker, in succession to Lieutenant C L Taylor promoted.

The Northamptonshire Regiment, Charles Douglas Elston, vice P. A. Corfield, seconded.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), Douglas James Johnson, vice P. A. Prescott-Roberts, seconded.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), Guy de Hoghton, on augmentation.

Walter Headfort Brooke, on augmentation.

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), Hamilton Stratford Collins, in succession to Lieutenant E. A. Underwood, resigned.

Ralp Fort.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), Robert Cecil Hardingham, in succession to Lieutenant D. H. L. Thomas, deceased.

Herbert Stewart Phillips.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, John Neville Bigge Page of Honour, in succession to Lieutenant T. G. Daley, promoted.

The Highland Light Infantry, Robert Alan Beauchamp Low, in succession to Lieutenant R. C. Greenwood, seconded.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's), William Archie Arbuthnot Middleton, in succession to Lieutenant R. Horn, promoted.

Algernon Charles Murray, in succession to Lieutenant W. R. C. Laverton, resigned.

John Macadam Craig, in succession to Lieutenant C Roche, promoted.

The Gordon Highlanders, James William Hunter, in succession to Lieutenant D'Arcy D. Alexander, promoted.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), Arthur Whittle, vice E W P Ward, resigned

Thomas Burton Newenham Deane, in succession to Lieutenant G M S Hamilton, retired.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Douglas Pott, in succession to Lieutenant S M L Iredell, seconded.

Tyrrell Francis O'Malley, in succession to Lieutenant G M Summa, M V O, promoted.

Arthur Cunliffe Bernard Critchley-Salmonson, in succession to Lieutenant H S Jervis promoted.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Denis Erskine Wilson, to complete Establishment.

Ralph Henry Barte de la Poer Beresford, in succession to Lieutenant R F B Knox, seconded.

Louis Arthur Bingham d'Aren erg. to complete Establishment.

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 19.

The area of low pressure lying off the South of the Peninsula appears less marked than yesterday and the wind in the West Coast scarcely affected the rainfall which again is widespread in the southern half of the Peninsula. Local disturbance has given light snow rain in Kashmir. In Burma only one light fall of rain is reported and the skies are almost clear. The temperature has not changed appreciably and is normal or in slight excess. In Chota Nagpur there has been light and nearly general rain, but in the rest of North-East India, Shillong is the only station where rain has occurred. The skies are generally lightly to moderately overcast and the temperature continues to the normal or in slight excess. In the Central Provinces cloud has almost disappeared and the skies are still clear in the United Provinces and in Central India. The temperature remains normal or is in slight excess in the United Provinces and normal elsewhere. In Kashmir Leh reports a light fall of snow and Sonemarg light rain. In the extreme North in Rajputana cloud reappeared, but in the remainder of North-West India the skies are clear in Gujerat and humidity has decreased.

The temperature has risen in Rajputana and is moderate or in excess there as well as in the southern and central districts of Punjab, while in the remainder of North-West India it is normal or in slight excess.

In southern half of the Peninssula and the Circars, there has been nearly general rainfall varying from light to heavy. Mangalore had 1 inch; Trivandrum 3 inches, Trichinopoly 1 1/2 inches; Tinnevelly 1 inch; Coconada 3 inches; Marinas and Cuddalore 1 inch. Negapatam 3 inches and Pamban 1 inch.

The skies remain moderately to heavily overcast and the area of rainfall is lightly to moderately overcast with rest of the Peninsula.

The air has become drier in the Konkan Coast.

The temperature has not changed much and is normal or in defect in the Madras presidency but normal or in excess elsewhere.

Nearly general rain is probable in the South of India and local rain in South Deccan and some rain in South Burma and North-East India.

Light falls of snow is possible in Kashmir.

BOMBAY.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A M

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in Mysore and has changed irregularly and by small amounts elsewhere.

Winds are of a cyclonic character on the Coromandel Coast, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been strong at Negapatam and generally light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 6° to 8° in defect at Cuddapa, Madras, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly; minimum 5° to 10° in excess at Hyderabad (Deccan), Sholapur, Ajmer, Jaipur Jhansi and Allahabad and 5° to 8° in defect at Poona and Hoshangabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 100° at Dessa and the lowest 58° at Poona.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in several places to the south of latitude 17°.

Rain.—Ten stations report rain, the heaviest fall being 2·80" at Negapatam,

Weather to the S.S.W. of Cochin and to the west of Colombo is yet slightly unsettled. Local rain is likely to the south of latitude 76°.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India


THE WORLD'S GREATEST TENOR

Gives a hint to tired people—

A letter has reached us from Signor Caruso, from which it is plain that the great tenor feels that fame is not without its anxieties. Of course his chief concern is the care of his marvellous voice, and there is a story told that when the San Francisco earthquake happened, he ran from his hotel in a sleeping suit, and immediately stopped in the street and sang a few notes in order to see whether the shock had damaged his voice. All people with an artistic or sensitive temperament are most susceptible to nervous shock or nerve weariness, and Signor Caruso says in the letter referred to, that he found the most effective remedy for his tired nerves was a dose of Phosferine. The most gifted people usually make the greatest demands on their Nerve Force, and it is evident that Signor Caruso found the restorative proprieties of Phosferine so beneficial that he feels constrained to confirm the testimony of innumerable correspondents in every rank of life.

Which he has proved reliable.

Signor ENRICO CARUSO writes:- "Ho provato la Phosferine preparata dei Senore Ashton e Parsons, e la ho trovato si molto efficacito per la stanchezza. Con i miglio si Saluto, ENRICO CARUSO."

(*Translation*) "I have tried the Phosferine of Messrs. Ashton & Parsons and have found it most efficacious when I am tired. With my best salutations, ENRICO CARUSO." July 3, 1906.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Lassitude | Backache | Sleeplessness | Influenza
Neuralgia | Mental Exhaustion | Brain Fag | Indigestion
Rheumatism | Premature Decay | Nervous Debility | Faintness

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia. And the Principal Royalty & Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors, Ashton & Parsons, 17, Farringdon Road, London, Eng. Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c. The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA, SCURVY ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, | BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS. PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

*Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*

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nd beware of worthless imitations nd substitute

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

BORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS.

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Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.

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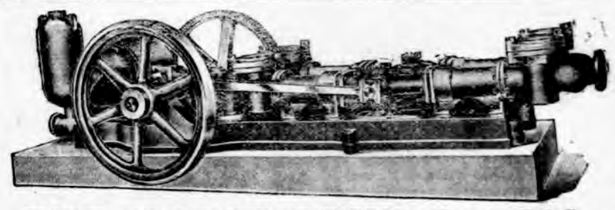

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of *Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged.* Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

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Quaker Oat Biscuits are in every way worthy of their name. They have the rich nutty flavour and high nourishing properties that have made Quaker Oats famous as the breakfast food of the World.

Manufactured by PEEK, FREAN & CO., LTD., LONDON, England, from QUAKER OATS, prepared by the AMERICAN CEREAL CO.

*Packed in hermetically sealed tins.*

## GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

A FLOATING FURNACE.

THE crew of the steamer North America are to be congratulated upon having got the upper hand of the fire which they found raging among their coal. Many a mysterious disappearance at sea has its explanation in an incident similar of this, where the discovery has come too late to admit of the fire being mastered. Probably the most remarkable fire on board ship was that which broke out on the "Ada Iredale," a vessel engaged in the China trade, which thirty years ago set sail from a Scottish port for San Francisco, carrying a cargo of coal. When the vessel was some two thousand miles from the Marquesas Islands the cargo was found to be on fire. All efforts to extinguish the conflagration were fruitless, and the crew were driven to the boats. The ship, by this time, a floating furnace, was left to its fate, and drifted, still burning, a distance of 2420 miles, to Tahiti. Finally taken in tow, she was convoyed safely into port, where for more than a year her cargo still smouldered.

THE FATAL WORD.

The word "secession" proceeding from the mouths of Westralian statesman has a sound which students of history little like. It was this word "secession" which plunged the United States—then much disunited—into the bloodiest, most costly war in the history of the modern world. Of course, the real issue was slavery, but it was not convenient to admit that. The North was not so unanimous that it could afford to stake its future upon that word; the South too much feared the opinion of Europe to make "pro-slavery" its battle-cry. So when Lincoln was elected President and an end to temporising had come, then the new word was adopted. The Legislature of South Carolina summoned a convention of its people, and declared its determination to secede from the Union, so that it might have authority to manage its affairs as it would. With the vital principle thus ineffectively masked from the eyes of the world, the great Civil War began. Hence the student of history dislikes the use of the word, let alone the proposal to translate into fact, by West Australia in relation to the Australasian Commonwealth.

TRICKING THE BUYER.

The world is hearing a good deal about books being sold at prices lower than the publishers like, but there is another side to the book trade. It may be exceptional, but at any rate it is worth knowing. A well-known second-hand bookseller who specialises in a particular class or literature has his own way of raising prices. An author who has an abmirable book to his credit turned out a pot-boiler. Only a small edition was printed, and that did not go well. The dealer, as soon as copies began to appear in the market, bought them at less than "remainder" prices. He advertised for more copies, and acquired all he could get. News of the demand spread, as such news does, and soon he found inquiries for the work. He held out for a stiff price—and got it, when he chose to sell, which was not always. When he had many copies on hand he would keep them hidden, and even turn away custom. By creating an artificial demand he was made that bookis a small gold mine. People may not want it, but they believed that they do when they know that it is difficult to come by. And they pay him the price he asks.

SPAIN IN JAPAN.

The fears excited in certain quarters as to Japanese intentions in Korea might be better founded were Japan to put in practice the device attempted against her in the seventeenth century. Spain, soon after she had obtained the sovereignty of Portugal, built up an enormous trade with Japan. Missionaries were sent, who worked with such good effect that they were able at one time to boast no fewer than 600,000 converts. This, however, led to more material designs. The capture of a Spanish ship by the Dutch brought about an amazing discovery. A letter was found addressed to the Court of Spain containing a project for putting to death the Emperor of Japan and seizing the Government. The officer by whom the letter had been written was captured, and confessed. He was put to death, and the Mikado issued an edict instantly expelling all Spaniards and Portuguese from his dominions, and ordering the imprisonment of all Christian converts.

BIRMINGHAM'S RECORD.

The Birmingham Musical Festival, is, no doubt, still the most important musical festival in the provinces. Every great composer living and dead has been represented at its concerts; every great English artist has sung there. Many experiments, epoch-marking in the story of music, have been tried at this festival; many reforms have there been on trial, and accepted or rejected for all time, in accordance with the verdict of Birmingham. It is curious how movements like these settle into districts. Birmingham has its festival; Sheffield has its festival, yet Nottingham which has possibly more glee clubs and other musical societies than any other town in the kingdom, has never attempted anything of the sort. Even had it done so it would hardly have equalled Birmingham in one particular—pecuniary result. The Birmingham Hospital, which called the festival into being, has benefited to the extent of over £100,000 from the profits of these concerts.

THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

Of course, the path has not always been smooth. The festival began in a church, continued in a theatre, and came to maturity in the City Hall. But the theatre was near to bring its undoing. Just on the eve of a festival the manager of the theatre made up his mind that he was not getting enough out of the amateurs, so he decided that he would give a theatrical performance on the night before the concert. The festival people needed the theatre that night for their final rehearsal, and they pleaded in vain. A truce, however, was reached, only to be succeeded by a worse quarrel. He would now give a performance not only on the night before on the night of the concert itself, leaving them homeless. This was desperate. They therefore engaged another hall, and then turned upon their enemy. "Give your performances," they said, "but take warning that we shall have your theatre closed hereafter. And let your company note that if any one of them dares to speak a word upon your stage upon either of these two nights he or she will be prosecuted." The manager climbed down, and the festival was held in the theatre. For punishment he was denied payment, and compelled to pay the orchestra.

EVIL FROM GOOD.

Motives of economy or charity have induced a charming and thrifty young bride to entrust the cleaning of her garden gate to an aged woman whom, at no excessive cost, she was anxious to befriend. The aged dame renewed her youth for the task. She promised that nothing which scouring-stone would remove should remain upon that gate. And she kept her word. Her benefactress found that to earn her half-crown the aged innocent had scrubbed off every bit of paint. This was too dreadful for her artistic husband to see, so she sent in haste for a flagon of paint, and laid it on with a will. She found that the pretty gown which she was wearing took the paint better than the gate, so she summoned a jobbing painter to finish the work. He completed the disaster by thinly spreading one coat, which left the gate a piebald green. Then a properly qualified decorator had to be summoned, while the bride sobbed over her ruined frock. What it has cost to get that gate painted and the old woman enriched she dare not dream, but she is convinced that poor people who clean paint with scouring-stone ought to be abolished by law.

STRUCK DUMB.

A woman who is under arrest charged with neglecting her two children has been rendered dumb by the horror of her situation. The case is not without parallel. Last year when a man was brought up at the West London Police Court upon a charge of theft his mother was deprived of speech for six-and-thirty hours. Great crisis affect people differently. With some the hair turns white, with others emotion expresses itself in inconsequent speech. Tennyson, when he first met Frederick Robertson, whom he much admired and who, he new, admired his poems, was so nervous that he could talk to the "much-beloved priest" of nothing but—beer! Sir Edward Bradford when his arm was being munched by a tiger was unconsciously of any sense of pain; his one feeling was a determination to live and so to dispose himself that rescuers should plant their shots in the body of the tiger and not of himself.

CHILE TO THREADNEEDLE-STREET.

The disturbances in Cuba are not likely to have so curious a sequel as that which attended the fall of Balmaceda in Chile. During the struggle which preceded his collapse and death he seized twenty-two tons of silver, representing in money some £145,000, the whole metallic reserve of the republic. His intention was to redeem the paper currency. But, having acquired his booty, he could not dispose of it. So it was put on board the British war vessel H. M. S. "Espiegle," and shipped from Montevideo to Southampton. The use of a British man-of-war for such a purpose excited much comment. Shortly before the bullion arrived an English firm, which held Chilean paper money of the face value of £10,000, appeared in Court and obtained an order by virtue of which the silver was sent up to London and deposited in the Bank of England.


LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath, says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists Grocers etc., sell it.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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MOIR'S GOLD MEDAL STORES

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WHOLESALE DEPOTS—BOMBAY, KARACHI AND CALCUTTA,
Where Large and Varied Stocks are held for *immediate delivery.*

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RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

FRAIL AND FEEBLE PEOPLE

TRY ELECTRICITY. THERE IS NOTHING GIVES GREATER RELIEF.

If any middle aged or old man does not feel himself as capable to-day, as when he was in his twenties, and any man who knows he is not as perfect as he would like to be, will write me fully regarding his trouble, whether it be Weakness, Waste of Vitality or Power, Nervousness, Weak Back, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia Sciatica, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles, I will send him reading matter how he can obtain relief by the use of

COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY

You may think that you have tried your best to be cured; you may have spent money upon this thing and that without success, but until you use Electricity you will never be a strong and healthy being. Electricity has cured thousands who have tried everything else, and I am sure you will be convinced that my method of treatment with Electricity is the proper remedy for you when you see the cures it has made.

FORT KAKORI, 28th August, 1906.

DEAR SIR,—I feel much improved since using your Battery, and am stronger and possess more energy and vitality.

The Varicocele, which was one of my most distressing complaints, has greatly diminished and I feel sure that another month will bring about a complete cure.

Thanking you for the benefits I have derived from the use of your Battery and assuring you that I will not fail to recommend it to my friends.—Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) M. A. AFENDI

P. W. DEPARTMENT, Kalyan, 7th July, 1906.

DR. COOK.

DEAR SIR,—I have now been using your Electric Body Battery for a little over a month and am glad to say that I have derived much benefit from it; and hope shortly to report a much greater improvement.—Yours faithfully, (Sd.) J. H.

LADIES who suffer from weakness bearing down pains, Weak Back, can get almost immediate relief from the use of this body battery. There is no use suffering longer when you have such a simple means of obtaining relief.

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Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

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They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out or weary constitutions.

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With leather case. Sound
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Detachable half as drinking Cup
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3 Crystal cut bottles, full size, Rs 52

NEW SILVER CIGARETTE CASE.
Very handy, very strong, very compact.
One pressure and case opens up in hand. Plain, Rs. 29-8.

SILVER MOUNTED BLACK FOREST SPIRIT BOTTLE.
Best Crystal glass
Rs. 16-8.

PATENT LOCK-UP SPIRIT STAND.
Polished Oak. Nickel parts,
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SILVER PEG MEASURE
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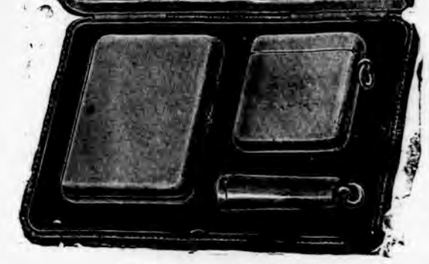

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SILVER CASE with Nickel Goliath Watch, 30 hours, Rs. 30 and Rs. 42, 8 days, Rs. 60 and Rs. 112.

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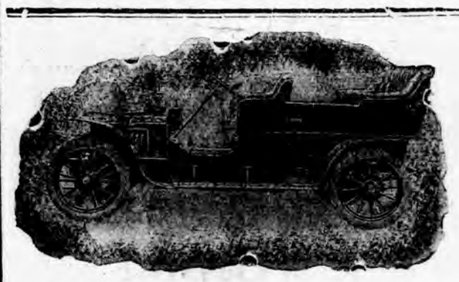

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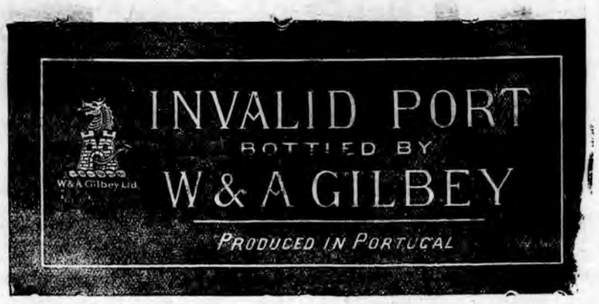


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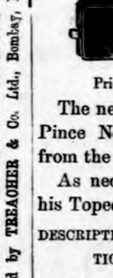

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